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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

'A Vision Beyond Vision

Russia Stiffens Demands

'A Boy and His Vacation

¶ **The Seeing Eye** — Miss Hazel Hurst, American lecturer whose "Seeing Eye" dog guide was refused entry to Britain, focuses attention on a vision clearer than that of the visible eye, and on a blindness more opaque than physical blindness. Britain's regulations require a six-months quarantine for dogs before they can enter and freely circulate in a country. Many a pet has been left behind by those who have come from other countries to take up posts in Britain, as well as in other countries with similar regulations. • Law-makers might well consider whether their concern for health could not be combined with rules to cover exceptional cases like that of Hazel Hurst. She is on her way back to America. Her hoped-for visit of several months with relatives, and her lectures in Britain, are cut off. • Meanwhile Dr. Hector Cyrihot, president of the Quebec Division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, goes forward with his program for helping the blind find a world where kindliness from the unseen world illumines the steps of men and women who see inwardly and refuse to sit in sullen darkness. Before the annual meeting of the Institute in Montreal recently, he declared that work for the blind has only begun. Laws passed last year by the Canadian Parliament and by the Quebec Government have made pensions available to 711 citizens of Quebec. In California recently, a despondent unemployed father advertised to sell his one remaining eye, hoping for a new start from the money. • Will there be as much physical blindness when more who have visible eyes enlarge their inner vision and help the afflicted to help themselves?

¶ **Sportsmanship Plus** — Dante Piccoli won a two-week vacation. He could have left Lower West Side New York for the Bowdoin Camp of the Children's Aid Society in Hamburg, N. Y. Instead, he preferred to transfer the holiday to a boy who needs the vacation more than he does. Dante wears a smile that goes far to explain the estimate of him given by Paul A. Viani, the society's playground director. Mr. Viani is quoted as saying that Dante is "the last word in group co-operation." And it seems he had to win his spurs and to make friends when he started to play with the boys. He had been sheltered at home and the boys made fun of him at first. • Enough more Dante Piccolis in the grown-up ranks, and especially among the inner directorates of business and of government, would help to give the world more than a two-week holiday of sportsmanship and unselfishness.

¶ **Paris Does It Brown**—Speaking of vacations, when Paris workers this week-end started their two-week vacations with pay, they did the thing right. Citroën, Renault, and other factories prefer to close down two weeks instead of running with a reduced staff over a stretched-out vacation period. When 250,000 workers and their families start off at once, Paris takes on the atmosphere of a deserted city. Vacations with pay were one of the innovations in France when the Socialists came to power under former Premier Léon Blum. Some 27 nations have now enacted laws requiring industry to give vacations with pay. The United States is not on the list, according to a recent report by Labor Secretary Frances Perkins. But many firms give paid vacations. About two-fifths of all wage-earners in American manufacturing industries have them. Many trade union contracts are including this provision. • Vacations are marvellous. They give us all an opportunity to eat sand, gird up our loins, and work so hard playing that any job seems easy when we come back. Vice-President Garner has the idea that the best vacations are spent at or near home. And Dante Piccoli finds his kind of a vacation staying in Lower West Side New York with his friends while another, more needy, boy goes off to camp.

¶ **Save the Circus**—Three Big Top Circuses have folded tents this season but, unlike the Arabs, they have not stolen silently away to winter quarters. Their going has been raucous with labor disputes. Rain, the Roosevelt Recession, and other factors have hastened their withdrawal. But circus fans refuse to give up their sawdust rings. At Madison, Wis., the Circus Fans Association of American has launched a "save the circus" movement.

¶ **Litvinoff and Shigemitsu**—That Russian-Japanese border friction continues to grind, throwing off sparks that are not snuffed quickly. Foreign Commissar Litvinoff and Ambassador Shigemitsu hold their ground in negotiations that become more strained. Russia may be diverting Japan on the north to aid China. Japan appears more willing to patch up the incidents which have gone on now for nearly a month. But Soviet insistence could drive Japan to stern measures of retaliation.

CIO Splits on Bridges; Four Big Unions Quit

Conservative groups desert Industrial Council headed by militant West Coast leader and accuse him of betraying unionism into the hands of Communists —20,000 members involved.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8—Four powerful and conservatively inclined trade unions here split with Harry Bridges, dominant CIO leader, after a closed conference this week end, and voted through their officials to withdraw from Mr. Bridges' Industrial Union Council. They charged the militant and aggressive west coast 'boss' of the CIO with deliberately betraying the cause of trade unionism into the hands of Communists and the Communist Party.

More than 20,000 out of the 100,000 C. I. O. members in this area are represented by the four insurgents: the International Ladies' Garment Union, the United Automobile Workers' Union, the United Rubber Workers and the United Shoe Workers.

The four organizations by unanimous vote will boycott Mr. Bridges' State convention which he had called for Aug. 19.

Charges Against Bridges

Following are the charges leveled at Mr. Bridges by the rump council:

1. That he had administered setbacks to the west coast CIO.
2. That Mr. Bridges, not being the popular choice of the West Coast CIO leadership, had arbitrarily set up a "bureaucracy of appointeees."
3. That he had brought the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council under Communist control.
4. That he maintained this control by "fraud and the votes of 'paper' locals."
5. That he had acted as a dictator.

Aid to Communists

6. That he abetted the Communists in the Long Beach Ford strike.
7. That he appointed Communist Party members to sundry posts in the organization without regard to their merit or to his authority to do so.
8. That he placed Communism above trade union interests.
9. That he had called the State convention arbitrarily, without consulting CIO leaders.

The insurgent group then passed a declaration of principles, declaring against union dictatorship, calling for labor solidarity not excluding reconciliation with the AFL, proposing that industrial unionism should be used only where the industry is suited to it, and supporting independent political action to supplement the trade union movement.

Moscow Warns Tokyo Anew; Diplomatic Talks Continue

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP)—Despite the tense military situation and diplomatic impasse, the Shigemitsu-Litvinoff talks have not been broken off. The Japanese Ambassador promised to consider the Russian proposal and resume negotiations later.

This and the manifest desire of both powers for a peaceful settlement—although at loggerheads over the terms—inclined foreign diplomats still to view the situation optimistically.

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP)—Soviet Russia has warned Japan of more determined military action to repel attack, advised Tokyo to weigh carefully the dangers of a real war, and laid down the terms upon which Russia is prepared to accept a truce in the Siberian frontier "incident."

"The time has come to terminate these endless 'incidents,'" Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff told the Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Mr. Litvinoff said a new border clash had occurred near Suifenho to add to the seriousness of the crisis provoked by fighting since July 29 at Changkufeng Hill, near the Korean border on the Korean-Siberian-Manchukuo frontier. Suifenho, where a North Manchurian Railway crosses into Soviet territory, is 250 miles north of Changkufeng.

Indicating Moscow's impatience with new diplomatic protests for each new incident, Mr. Litvinoff stated:

"It would be useless to limit one's self to a new protest. . . . It (Russia) is determined in similar cases in the future to resort to most drastic measures, including the use of artillery and aviation."

Incident Theory Rejected

The Foreign Minister rejected the thesis that Japanese military action on July 29 to capture Changkufeng Hill, claimed by each nation as its territory, could be spoken of as a "frontier incident, which presupposes encounters between frontier guards."

"Frontier guards usually have no artillery, while in this case the first Japanese offensive was undertaken with assistance of artillery," he said.

"Apparently there was an attempt to seize Soviet territory in peacetime, or even to draw Japan into a war with the U. S. S. R. Herein lies the whole danger of this clash, to which the Japanese Government should pay most serious attention."

Mr. Litvinoff outlined Russia's position to Mr. Shigemitsu, shortly after a Soviet Army communiqué announced that Japanese had been driven from Siberian territory about Changkufeng.

Russian Terms

The Russian terms for a truce were listed by Tass, the official Russian news agency, as:

1. Hostilities would be discontinued after both sides pledged not to cross or fire over a definite line, and recalled their troops if they were beyond that line.
2. That line should be the frontier fixed by the Russian Treaty with China of June 26, 1886. (Japan wants both the treaty and other data possessed by Japan to be used in determining the line.)
3. After peace be restored, a frontier bilateral commission of two Russian representatives, one from Japan and one from Manchukuo, would go to the frontier and negotiate for redemarcation on the basis of the 1886 agreement.

While proposing that troops of both sides be withdrawn from a specified line, Mr. Litvinoff emphasized that "since Japanese troops attacked Soviet territory and caused the conflict, withdrawal of troops to further distances would be welcomed as a means of preventing further conflicts."

Other developments in the Far East: Page 6.

Corrigan—'Tis a Broth of a Lad He Is

Wide World

Douglas Corrigan

Unity for Peace And Religion Is Urged by WCTU

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—The challenge of current world events to peace and organized Christianity dominated all other topics here this week end as speakers at the sixty-fourth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union broadened the score of their addresses and appeals to urge a common front against atheism and war.

The Convention unveiled a memorial marked to Frances E. Willard, founder of the WCTU, high above the historic Golden Gate at Inspiration Point. Addresses of the occasion obviously sought to

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Minorities: New York Finds The Solution in Arbitration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—In a world teeming with problems of race conflict, New York City's Harlem today had emerged as waymaker for peace with a formula that is without precedent in its field. It is in terms of arbitral machinery set up jointly by the white and Negro forces of the biggest Negro community in the world to assure Negro workers one-third of its white collar jobs.

The pact was won after months of negotiation and is seen as paving the way for a settlement of the racial employment problem in other large cities. Its negotiators were the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, set up by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, in combination with the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, acting upon the findings of a citizens' study of the situation when the depression made the area a danger zone and produced a major riot there in 1923. Discrimination against Negro workers was found by this survey to be widespread enough to be a prime source of unrest.

Tribute to Common Sense

Hailed by the Mayor as "a tribute to common sense and justice," the signers of this first agreement of its kind ever to be negotiated are his Committee, headed by the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and representing more than 200 Negro organizations, and the commerce group, headed by Col. Leopold Philipp, and acting for hundreds of merchants employing an estimated 10,000 persons. The terms of the pact preclude the forcing of white employees out of their jobs in order to effect the adjustment, but in stores where fewer than one third of the personnel are Negroes, members of this race will replace white clerks as vacancies occur.

For the merchants' part the Commitment is to extend advancement opportunities to Negroes, exert pressure on non-co-operating labor unions to admit Negroes and end all phases of discrimination. Such as wage-scales and disproportionate layoffs.

The Negroes for their part are pledged to abstain from picketing, boycotts and other mass demonstrations against stores until charges of discrimination have been sustained by a Joint Arbitration Committee of 10 members—five from each side. This group will sit in all disputes and both sides will be bound by its findings.

Signs to Denote Stores

A special sign will signify co-operating stores and the Negro workers will be hired through a central employment bureau operated by the New York Urban League and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of Harlem.

A joint statement by Colonel Philipp and the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Acting Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee in the absence of Dr. Powell, saw the "historic" settlement as a "constructive step toward more harmonious relations between the two races."

Economics in the News

Good Neighborliness—A Phrase Which Lacked a Common Definition, at Least Between U. S. and Mexico—An Old Dispute

By H. B. E.

It was hoped that good neighborliness would be a common denominator to bind the American nations in their relations. Such an attitude has already transformed United States conduct in this administration. But, as President Roosevelt once said, it takes two, rather, 21, to make good neighbors. In this respect reciprocity seems to be lacking. And the phrase turns out to be like outlawry of war—a phrase; one which covers but does not reconcile deep seated differences of opinion, thought, and conduct.

Take the United States-Mexican dispute, for instance. Both sides swear that they are good neighbors. But the first test shows them wide apart as to what constitutes good neighborliness. Secretary Hull implies that good neighborliness would be served by effective compensation for expropriated United States property; at least arbitration on the matter. Secretary Hay implies that good neighborliness is served by equality of treatment with dispossessed Mexican landowners. The trouble is that the good neighbor phrase has not changed by one iota this fundamental and long-continued difference in standards below and above the Rio Grande.

In the United States there is an adherence to a usage of international law that a state owes a degree of security to aliens within its jurisdiction irrespective of the degree of security it gives to its nationals. Some writers put the matter in terms of the host-guest relation. This is—or was—the practice of civilized nations as expressed in the acts of government officials and in the decision of arbitral tribunals. The obligation to provide such protection is expressly or impliedly assented to by all states on admission to the family of nations. Taking away property legally acquired without paying for it is, surely, a violation of that usage.

South of the Rio Grande, however, there is a different approach, born, perhaps, of weakness and exploitation. It is that the alien has no more rights than a citizen. Mexico has been among the most ardent advocates of this equalitarianism, and most of the concessions that foreigners have obtained in Mexico contain a clause which put foreigners on a parity of treatment with Mexicans. This Latin American view—controverted by successive United States Secretaries of State—has been elevated into a doctrine called after Carlos Calvo, eminent Argentine jurist. In this respect it has attained more standing than the opposite usage in non-Latin American countries, which is no more a doctrine than a host's duty to a guest is an explicit rule of etiquette.

That is the formal side of the Mexican-American difference. Informally good neighborliness would seem to buttress Secretary Hull's case. You don't seize a guest's property after you have negotiated a deal with him involving contracts and payments. Even the Mexican reply that the guest is getting the same treatment as members of the family does not ring true in North American ears in terms of good neighborliness.

Argue in this strain with the Mexicans, however, and you reach an impasse. As Eduardo Hay says, the agrarian expropriations are "general and impersonal." For this reason he rejected arbitration out of hand. He could even have argued away the pledge to arbitrate all differences of an international character which is contained in the General Treaty of Inter-American arbitration. For this is punctured by one of those ruinous reservations which make so much modern treaty writing such a waste of time. "Mexico makes the reservation," reads one of the postscripts to the treaty,

> "that differences which fall within the jurisdiction of the courts shall not be the subject of the procedure established by the convention, except in the case of denial of justice, and until the decision handed down by the appropriate national authority has entered into the category of a decided question."

Which, in view of the background, merely meant that Mexico promised to arbitrate only those questions which she herself felt were arbitrable.

It is difficult to argue with a phrase or a slogan when the users of it approach it from such different premises. One day we shall stop trying to sink differences by stringing phrases over them. Instead we shall get together and codify a system of international law as if the world were in fact a great neighborhood.

Corrigan in Boston Grins His Pleasure To Roaring Crowds

Landing at East Boston, he is met by committee and officials and taken in hand for round of city to culminate with dinner and reception—Throngs on streets shout welcome.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At first it was only a silver speck in the southern sky. The sun flashed at a speeding wing tip, caught and signaled to the ground. A man in the control tower atop the East Boston Airport Administration Building began to wig wag.

"Why am I here?" thought the clerk-out-of-a-job, fanning himself with his straw hat.

"Why'd I ever ask this afternoon off?" wondered the stenographer from State Street.

"Must we have these heroes?" groused the public official, in his limousine.

And then the clock said 12:47. Suddenly that unbelievably vast, genial, laughing, joyous, flag-waving, ice-cream eating crowd, estimated by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at about 5,000 sent up a roar that blotted out even the ground-throbbing din of the great airplane as it settled in the sort of landing every commercial pilot hopes to make when he has somebody like the president of the company aboard.

And then Mrs. Corrigan's boy Douglas, whose notion of directions is just about the most famous thing in the world these days, could be seen inside the kind of airplane he must have dreamed about often during those drama packed 28 hours three weeks ago when he thrilled even the most blasé by flying . . . but everybody knows about that, how he winged his nonstop way from New York to Dublin in a seven-year-old machine, valued at $900, accomplishing one of the most difficult navigation feats imaginable and then calmly announcing that it was all a mistake, that he had intended flying to California!

What, Ireland Again!

To this story, which has already won a place in folklore, Douglas Corrigan had nothing to add today.

Indeed, it was his turn to be surprised. For he was confident that he had left Ireland 11 days ago on the United States Liner Manhattan, yet this afternoon, only 90 minutes out of Newark, he was put down in the second greatest Irish city in the world.

He was greeted by a Mayor just as Irish by ancestry as the Lord Mayor of Dublin, by a Governor just as Irish as ever Douglas Hyde or Brooklyn born Eamon de Valera, and most of the crowd could have been put down in Cobh without change of name or nature.

The Boston Police Department Band furnished the music and if there is any more predominately Irish organization anywhere in the world, it is doubtful if Douglas Corrigan could find it, even by mistake.

They had taken the old Irish melody Harrigan and changed the word to Corrigan, and played it again and again under the baton of their leader Patrolman Jack Cauley.

The crowd was like a huge, fluttering bird that waves its wings back and forth on the ground, as though debating a rushing flight, or settling back for a contemplative look about.

It was alternately quiet and sibilantly noisy.

There was an instant almost of tenseness.

Sure an' 'Tis th' Smilin' Lad He Is

We have cheered, shouted and wept for Lindbergh; we have listened in on the radio through the cold winter nights for Byrd; we have acclaimed Howard Hughes, and there have been others. But quite discounting the super enthusiasm that surrounded their public greetings we have known that by their acts those men in some degree pushed back the frontiers of mankind's accomplishment.

But Corrigan . . . a rollicking, madcap adventure!

Perhaps that was why the mob was silent for a moment. America, of course, is still the place where the people are fond of asking, "So what?"

Then something happened.

This diffident young Irishman poked his face out of the co-pilot's window high in front of the two-motored ship.

Stepping into a motor car he stood up on the back seat and smiled.

He didn't say a word, but the smile spoke volumes.

It seemed to say: "It's all in fun, folks. Come on, let's have a good time. I'm not taking it too seriously. It isn't going to hurt me, or you."

Then, instead of cheering, as it has done its other heroes, the crowd began to laugh, the happy, joyous

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Aid to Ohio Aged Faces Cutoff For Support of Davey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—By threatening to cut off Federal allotments from Ohio, the Social Security Board has again warned that politics and old-age pensions do not mix.

The Board issued its latest warning in connection with a letter "definitely of a political character" sent out to recipients of old-age assistance in Ohio by Henry J. Berrodin, chief of aid for the aged in that state.

Enclosed with his letter was one written by Gov. Martin L. Davey, candidate for a third term, asking support at the primary on Tuesday, Aug. 9.

"It is essential to the efficient administration of State assistance plans operating under the Social Security Act that no attempt be made by public assistance officials and employees to influence recipients of such assistance in the exercise of their right to vote," Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board Chairman, told the Ohio old-age pension chief.

Basis for Suspension?

A hearing has been ordered to determine whether Mr. Berrodin's activities constituted maladministration of the law and therefore grounds for suspension of Federal allotments.

Maladministration has been the cause for cutting off funds in two states—Oklahoma and Illinois—since the Social Security Law was enacted. In both cases, local officials were found guilty of padding the rolls with ineligibles. The Ohio case is the first where election activities have been involved.

In the case of both Oklahoma and Illinois, payment of Federal funds was resumed after about two months when abuses were judged by the board to have been corrected.

Official records here show that about 110,542 person in Ohio are receiving old-age benefits averaging about $23 a month. Half is contributed by the Federal Government and half by the State.

While not attempting to demonstrate with Governor Davey the Board feels it has a case against Mr. Berrodin, who sent the Governor's letter out with one of his own.

"On the basis of these letters," Mr. Altmeyer said, "it seems self-evident that the division of aid for the aged has attempted to influence recipients of old-age assistance for political ends contrary to the purposes of the Social Security Act and of the laws of Ohio relating to the

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Ancient Peruvian Race Traced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Dwelling places, temples, pottery, and metal work of the most ancient civilizations of Peru were uncovered by Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, Assistant Curator in the department of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, during his expedition to that country, the Museum announced today. The site of the ruins is near the present-day town of Huaraz, in the upper part of the Santa River Valley at an altitude of 10,000 feet, between the Black and White Cordilleras.

From evidence found in the tombs, pottery, copper pins, and discs, as well as arrowheads of flint and obsidian, these people of the Recuay civilization predate one branch of the Tiahuanacan civilization and the Incan. Using Mean's method of dating ancient civilizations as applied to the western world, the Recuay ruins would date around 500 A. D.

Dr. Bennett found whole villages containing as many as 50 subterranean houses. These dwelling places were roofed with tremendous slabs of rock, some of them measuring 12 feet long and three feet wide and evidently cut from the mountain sides, but how they were cut and transported from the quarries to the village sites is unknown. The Recuays also made their tombs of great slabs of rock fashioned into boxes.

Many of the sunken houses extended two stories below the surface and contained five or six rooms on each floor with narrow passageways leading from one floor to another and from room to room. It is probable that these people built their homes in such a manner to escape the inclement weather which in this region is cold, rainy, and very windy.

Two temples were found, each having three stories above the ground and rising to 30 feet in height. As no statues or carvings were found in the interior of the temples and no inscriptions on the walls it cannot be determined just what religion these people practiced. However, from the positions of a number of stone Puma heads in the ruins, these carvings were at one time situated below the cornices of the temples. A large number of carved statues representing human figures were found, scattered throughout the sites.

In the ancient village, 10 subterranean passageways with but single openings were also discovered.

Old Safe Yields Lincoln Patent

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—From a long-unopened safe, investigators today removed evidence that Abraham Lincoln tried, 89 years ago, to patent an invention for assisting steamboats through shallow river waters.

The safe, once the property of the United States Patent Office but now owned by Grosby Craige and Douglas C. Hertz, was opened by Charles Courtney, locksmith.

Inside, in addition to several models of inventions by others, was a printed application for a patent, filed March 10, 1849, and signed A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.

Lincoln's idea was that river boats should be fitted with pontoons which, filled with compressed air, would lift the vessels "over bars or through shallow water without discharging their cargo."

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- CIO signs first union contract in Maine.

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Low-Cost Housing Project Offered to Princeton, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 8—A low-cost housing project which, if all contingencies are met, will provide four-room housing units at a monthly rental of not more than $25 a unit was started here today by Gerard B. Lambert, of Princeton.

To provide the lowest possible rental, the project must be taken over and operated by a municipal housing authority. Although no authority exists here at the moment, the Borough Council passed on first reading on July 5 an ordinance establishing such a body. The ordinance will come up for final passage on Aug. 15. If, at that time, it is made a law and an authority is established, Mr. Lambert will then offer his project in completed form, at a cost which will not exceed $30,000.

If the housing authority is not established, or if it does not accept Mr. Lambert's offer, he will operate the property himself as a private venture. It is his preference to have it operated through a housing authority, since he wishes to show how low-cost housing can be achieved by use of private capital without Government subsidy.

Guarantees 4 Per Cent Return

His plan guarantees a 4 per cent return to private capital, free of State and Federal income taxes, since housing authority bonds are tax exempt, and at the same time makes possible decent living quarters at low cost.

The Authority, if it accepts Mr. Lambert's offer, would float a bond issue of $30,000, which would either be offered at public sale or would be turned over to Mr. Lambert. Payment upon the bonds would be made entirely from the rentals and would include not only interest at 4 per cent, but also an amount for amortization.

When the property is free and clear of debt, the housing authority would turn it over to the Borough of Princeton. By means of this arrangement, the Borough would be more than reimbursed for the loss of real estate taxes which, under the housing law, it is required to waive for projects of the housing authority.

What Borough Could Do

The Borough would also have the right to take over the property after 15 years upon payment of the remaining bonded indebtedness, or it could borrow money, in lieu of taxes, upon the property.

Under the housing authority, the rentals would be based upon a 6 per cent return, plus maintenance and fire insurance charges. This would mean $180 a year for each unit, or $15 a month. It is estimated that maintenance and insurance charges will amount to an additional $10 a unit a month.

Since the authority cannot make a profit, any surplus would be devoted to improving the property or lowering the rentals. Under the housing law, occupancy of such premises is restricted to tenants whose incomes do not exceed five times the rental.

The project does not in any way involve the Borough's or the taxpayer's money. Housing authority bonds are secured only by the property upon which they are issued. If the proposed Princeton Housing Authority accepts Mr. Lambert's offer, the bonds it issued would be backed only by the land and buildings involved in the scheme.

The unit begun today will house 10 families. Mr. Lambert estimates the cost of the whole project at $30,000 including land, or an average of $3,000 for each family unit.

Ousted Officials to Appeal

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP)—Four "purged" officers of the CIO-affiliated United Automobile Workers Union have turned to rank-and-file membership with an appeal for a special convention to oust the Union's controlling international officers.

The International Board, prevailed upon by Homer Martin, President of the Union, Aug. 6 expelled Vice-Presidents Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer, and suspended Walter N. Wells, a fourth Vice-President, until Sept. 13 on charges that they conspired to disrupt the Union "by dealing with Communists."

Union historians said the "purge" was the most sweeping in the records of American labor unions. It left but two officers in good standing out of seven elected unanimously at the Union's convention in Milwaukee last August.

Defendants' Plans

The four defendants, asserting they would "stick together to see this thing through to the end," issued a statement urging the membership to seek a special convention "to clean out the nasty mess in the International and to make the union a powerful, progressive arm of the Committee for Industrial Organization."

They charged the outcome of the trial was dictated by Jay Lovestone, former Secretary of the Communist Party in America, and declared the trial was "an act of treason and a serious blow against the CIO."

Refuse to Attend Trial

The defendants had refused to attend the trial on the grounds that they had "reliable information that we will be mobbed by Martin's hired thugs if we make an appearance."

Mr. Martin retorted that assertion was "a subterfuge because they had a number of people designated to take over the headquarters as they did a week ago Monday on the first day of the trial." Scuffles took place in the corridors of Union headquarters that day.

Mr. Martin announced that Mr. Wells had been found guilty by a margin of only one vote on seven of the nine charges brought against the former officers and had been exonerated on the other two. He declined to specify on which charge Mr. Wells was cleared. Mr. Frankensteen, Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Hall were found guilty on all nine counts, he said. The counts, in general, charged the four with Communistic activities to the detriment of the union.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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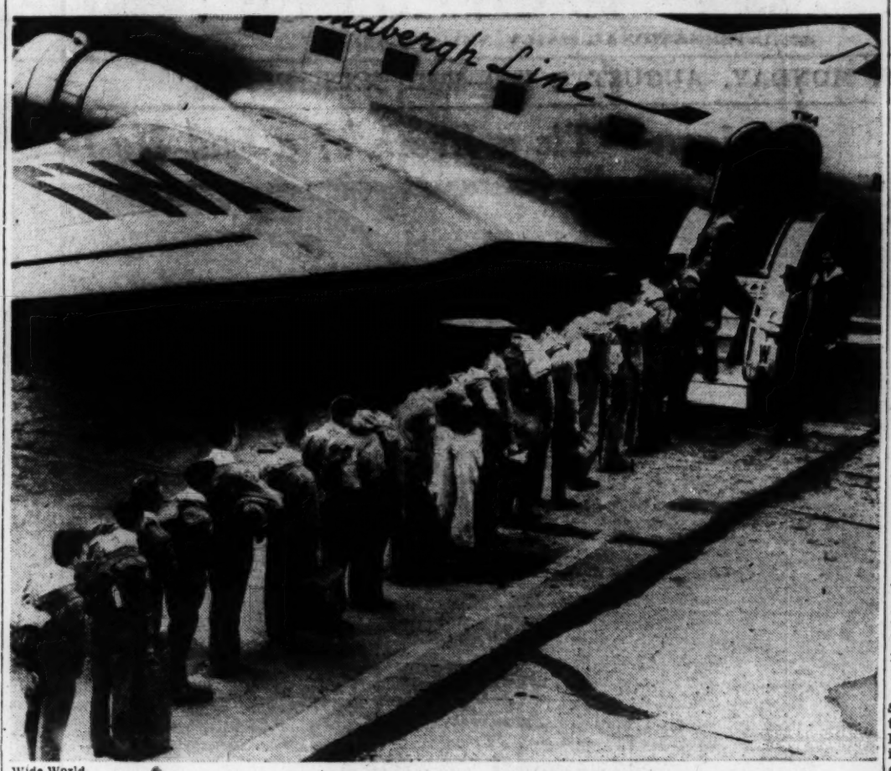
The Camera Views the News



Wide World

Boy Scouts Rewarded for Aviation Studies

These 20 Boy Scouts of T. W. A. Aviation Rover Crew No. 1 are shown going aboard a big air liner at the Kansas City airport. The boys were awarded a free trip to Boulder City, Nevada, and return for excellent performance in their first year of instruction in aviation branches. The outing at Boulder City included a week's program of recreation arranged by Forestry Service officials.

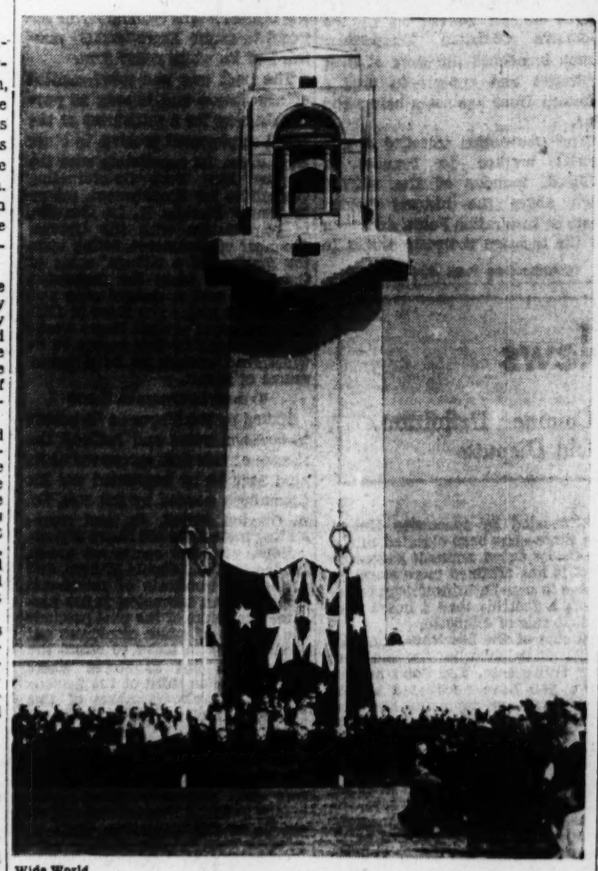
© Harris & Ewing

From Mint to Farm

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, examines with pride some of the tomatoes grown on her 200-acre farm at Slomon Solomons Islands, Md.

Driven From Picket Line

These two wives of Youngstown steel workers told the members of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee that they were sitting across the road from the Republic Steel Company plant, and, after being warned three times by the police to move on, they were driven away by tear gas.



Wide World

Australians Honored

King George VI dedicates the Australian National Memorial at Villiers-Bretonneux, France, where from April to October in 1918 the Australian troops formed the spearhead of defense and attack in the almost continuous battle to protect Amiens and the Allied communications system.

Australian Unity Goal of Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—As a direct result of international conferences at Oxford, England, Edinburgh, Scotland, from which sprang the World Council of Churches, leaders of several Protestant denominations recently met here to further the work for Church unity in Australia. The meeting was called by Anglican Archbishop Head, President of the Faith and Order Regional Committee of Victoria.

The reproach frequently made upon Christianity that it is primarily intellectual and unrelated to daily life and behavior, had been removed by the direct guidance given at the Oxford Conference, according to the Rev. G. Calvert Barber, Professor of Theology at Queen's College, University of Melbourne.

Christian Churches had to mold public opinion, not register it, continued Professor Barber. Only the deaf could fail to hear the challenge of the anti-Christian forces; the terrible results when those forces gained the ascendancy were apparent to all but the blind. Ignorance, apathy, inertia, and prejudice had to be removed from geographical spheres, and the Churches had to get together soon and often.

The meeting decided to take steps to enlarge the present regional Committee of the Faith and Order movement to make it thoroughly representative and take steps to implement the suggestions from the World Conference.

Panama-Pacific Line Resumes Its Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The Panama-Pacific line resumed passenger and freight service between New York and California Aug. 6 with the sailing of the City of Los Angeles for the Panama Canal Zone, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Service was suspended in April when the California, Virginia, and Pennsylvania were withdrawn and sold to the Maritime Commission. They are being refitted for South American service.

The City of Los Angeles was formerly the City of Havre, operated by the Baltimore Mail Line. It carried 69 passengers.

'Orderly' Hong Kong

Compared with other large cities on the China Coast, the British colony of Hong Kong is almost free of crime. Only 263 criminal cases were heard in the courts of the colony last year. In Shanghai, the average in the foreign concessions alone is 2,000 monthly.

Ban on Saloons Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—By 52 votes to 48 Liverpool City Council has reaffirmed its policy of not allowing public houses or saloons to be built on new corporation housing estates.

Alderman L. Hogan, leader of the Labor Party here, declared that people living in new housing areas are spending much less money in the public houses because the public houses are not there.

Convicts to Get Bibles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Convicts in Trinidad jails who ask for copies of the Scriptures to read in their cells will in future have their requests met promptly. The British and Foreign Bible Society, complying with a suggestion made by the Salvation Army in Port-of-Spain, has donated 300 copies of the Bible for the use of the penal institutions in this tropical colony. The Superintendent of Prisons reported that many prisoners asked for the Bible but were not always able to obtain it.

Queen Mary Ends Normandie Rule For Ocean Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—By a matter of one hour and 14 minutes, the Atlantic blue pennant passed today from the steamship Normandie of the French Line, to the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard White Star Line, which reported at Ambrose Light at 1:32 o'clock this morning for the fastest westward crossing ever made between Europe and America.

Covering the course of 2,907 nautical miles at an average speed of 30.99 knots, the Queen Mary left Bishop's Rock, England, only three days, 21 hours, and 48 minutes before passing the channel lightship here.

The Normandie's shattered record of three days, 23 hours, and 2 minutes was made over a course but a single mile shorter between the two points, revealing an average speed of 30.58 nautical miles an hour.

Throughout the two years that the big British vessel has been in service, it has been matched closely with France's Normandie, and once before took the prized blue pennant, only to lose it again after a year.

In his effort to establish a new speed mark on the voyage ending today, Commodore Robert B. Irving logged the additional record of having made the fastest westbound day's run. Between Friday noon and Saturday noon, he stepped off 790 miles. This was nine miles more than had been made by the Normandie in the previous record run, and represented an average speed of 31.60 knots. Nearly as good time was made the following day, when 784 miles were covered at 31.36 knots.

Like other extremely fast voyages, the record run was of little practical value to passengers interested merely in being ferried over the ocean as soon as possible. For while the Queen Mary passed Sandy Hook at 2:11 a. m. and was made fast at its special extra-length Hudson River pier two hours later, most persons aboard still preferred to sleep the night through before going ashore.

In regaining the mythical blue pennant, the Cunard White Star Line again has restored its position of supremacy held for more than two decades while the speedy Mauretania ruled the seas. This leadership was lost to the North German Lloyd steamships Europa and Bremen, which subsequently allowed it to slip to the Rex of the Italian Line. Soon thereafter it was conquered by the Normandie.

Testimony Given Of Violence Before Ohio Steel Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee heard today that violence broke out between union men and company police in the Republic Steel Corporation plant at Warren, Ohio, even before the "Little Steel" strike began at 11 p. m., May 26, 1937.

Harold "Doc" Williams, a union official, testified that while he and other union men were attempting to get women employees in the sorting room to go out on strike, they were attacked by company police wielding blackjacks.

Clarence J. Latimer, lieutenant of Republic police, and I. Q. Doverspike, patrolman, countered with testimony that the union men were attempting to gain entry to the women's restroom and that the company police were attacked with clubs when they intervened.

Mr. Doverspike and Mr. Lattimer said they drew their guns in self defense but did not use them. Mr. Latimer testified there were about 18 union men in the group, all armed with clubs.

Denying that the union men were attempting to break into the restroom, Mr. Williams said the group had opened a door into the darkened sorting room and had found that cots had been provided for the women employees to sleep there. Only six union men were present at the time, he said. Mr. Williams denied that the strikers carried clubs. Three union men, including himself, were injured, he said, in the melee which occurred an hour or two before the strike became effective.

Australia Popular For World Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Last year 28,000 from overseas visited Australia, and they spent approximately £1,700,000 here, according to H. C. Fenton, European Manager of the Australian National Travel Association.

"This year as a result of the 150th Anniversary celebrations, we expect that the number of visitors will exceed 40,000 and that their expenditure will amount to much more than that of last year. Eight years ago, I could have counted the number of firms in Europe which represented Australia from the travel point of view on the fingers of one hand. Today, there are 600 or 700 agencies in Europe stocked with literature, maps, and pictures about Australia," he said.

Air Hostess Gets 'Bit'; Drops Into Real Role

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—A new variant of the various ways by which people sometimes unexpectedly get into the movies bobbed up today.

A film company was making scenes showing Merle Oberon boarding an airplane. A regular "bit" player was assigned the part of the plane's stewardess, but an American Airlines official, acting as technical adviser, pointed out she was not wearing the proper uniform.

The Airlines official telephoned, comely Daphne Lane, who never worked in films, in the proper garb, was sent to the studio.

So well did she do the scenes assigned her that Director H. G. Potter enlarged the "bit" into a role.

Ickes' Alaskan Trip to Open Highway Issue Pros and Cons

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — When Harold L. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, arrives in Alaska he will find the best way to get into an argument is to inject five dynamic words into any conversation.

These five words are, "What about the International Highway?"

This great road project, dreamed of as long ago as the Gold Rush days of '98, has caused more heated discussion in Alaska in the past three years than perhaps any other subject—unless that subject is the recovery project at Matanuska Valley.

And strangely enough construction of this proposed 2,256-mile highway, from Seattle to Fairbanks, as it applies to colonists coming to Alaska, is closely connected with the success of the Government's northernmost recovery experiment.

If Secretary Ickes gets all sides of the International Highway discussion, which he should, unless, because he is head of the Interior Department and most important public official to Alaska—besides the President of the United States—the highway opposition is warded off, these are some of the arguments he is likely to hear both for and against the road.

Interior vs. Exterior

And by way of preface, in a five-week trip throughout Alaska and through part of Yukon Territory, the writer found such sentiment as he encountered to be fairly evenly divided with a slight edge for the opposition. It must be explained that while the so-called "opposition" forces are not opposed to the "highway idea" they nevertheless logically maintain that before any great number of settlers come into Alaska there must be more connecting roads within the Territory along which colonists can distribute themselves. They further insist that before any road is built from the outside there must be better and cheaper transportation here waiting for future settlers. This is a point heretofore entirely overlooked in the sweep of sentiment from the "outside" for construction of the road.

But now to present both sides to the dispute. In southeastern Alaska—along the Panhandle—while the Juneau Chamber of Commerce has gone on record favoring the construction, there is, nevertheless, considerable feeling against the highway because there appears little possibility it could be made to connect by a spur to either Ketchikan or Juneau. Such a spur to Ketchikan is possible, but is considered hardly to be worth the expense for some years at least.

The Juneau Chamber of Commerce favors the highway route from Hazleton, British Columbia, closest to the West, a route which runs roughly 1,500 miles through British Columbia and Yukon Territory and about 700 miles in Alaska. The Juneau Chamber, which body bears considerable weight because it is in the Capitol City, states the highway would be of great "economic and military value" as well as being of considerable value from the tourist angle.

As Secretary Ickes goes out to the "Westward" he will find more opposition—not because the highway is not a good idea for eventual construction but because the people in the area around Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, and Palmer (Matanuska Valley) generally are of the opinion any money spent for roads in Alaska should be within, not to, the Territory.

Immediate Needs

Construction of roads and airports is one of Alaska's greatest needs today, as may be more completely visualized when it is shown that there are about 2,500 miles of road in the Territory's 586,400 square miles, or approximately one mile of road to each 252 square miles. In the United States the ratio is about one mile of road for each square mile. In a country such as Alaska where distances are so great between towns and settlements it is not hard to understand the demand for easier means of transportation.

Here in Fairbanks, and in the surrounding area, the consensus of opinion is in favor of the highway's construction, if in the meantime feeder roads within the Territory are built. It is felt here that should the highway be opened without other roads being built to take people out of here to other parts of the Territory, this city—already overloaded with unemployed who have come up from the outside—would have an unsurmountable relief situation. With the highway closed in the winter the people who came in and couldn't find work or a place to live would be up against it, particularly when the thermometer hit 40 to 50 degrees below zero.

Vital Points

Following is an outline of points pro and con that Secretary Ickes, who is an ardent supporter for the highway's construction, might well carry back to Washington and present to the President and five-man highway commission established by a recent act of Congress before it meets with a similar Canadian commission to discuss action on highway construction:

Those pushing construction both in Canada and Alaska, including Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia, Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan Delegate to Congress, United States Senators Lewis B. Schwellenbach and Homer T. Bone from Washington State, and Representative Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, originator of the highway commission bill, say construction—largely in Canada—should begin immediately because:

1. The highway is of great scenic (tourist), economic (truck travel), and military importance.
2. It will develop British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and Alaska by bringing needed population into all three.
3. Any money spent toward developing Alaska is better than no money.
4. Such a road will mean Alaska and the two Canadian provinces can be opened for greater and more intelligent and therefore fruitful development of immeasurably rich natural resources.
5. Air transportation, with airports along the road, would be enhanced and made safer.
6. Some of today's unemployment and relief problem can be settled by helping capable families settle in the North.
7. The road's construction might even mean, in time, a road across to Siberia.

Points Against

Those less favorable to immediate construction say:

1. The $15,000,000 estimated for Canada's part in the construction is too much to spend just at this time.
2. The estimate of $15,000 a mile is far too low. It is held by experienced engineers that $20,000 to $25,000 a mile would be a closer estimate, as the terrain has never been accurately surveyed from the ground.
3. It is contended by some Canadians that while such a road would undoubtedly be "an invaluable link" between the United States and Alaska during any military action in the North, it also might drag Canada in.
4. Other Alaskans, dubious about the highway, point out that it could be but a "four-month road" at best, for the heavy winter snow and severe cold would make it impossible to keep the long road open all year. This winter close-down would shut off "riff-raff" who arrived in old cars and trailers looking for jobs, it is held, and instead of going back outside Alaskans would have to foot the relief bill.

The argument already mentioned is stressed—roads within Alaska must be built; specifically, one from Haines, in southeastern Alaska, across and up the Chilkat River to join the Tanana River and thereby the Richardson Highway (Valdez-Fairbanks interior road), and, secondly, a road across from Chickaloon (near Matanuska) to Gulkana, eastward on the Richardson Highway.

Actually, and in final analysis, construction of the highway depends upon the Canadian Government's decision as to whether it (and British Columbia in particular) can finance, or feels it necessary to finance such a highway just at this time.

Wagner Continues Drive on Lynching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—United States Senator Robert F. Wagner is pressing his fight for a Federal anti-lynching bill in a demand for a Department of Justice inquiry into two recent cases at Rolling Fork, Miss., and Arabi, Ga.

Sponsor, with United States Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, of the anti-lynching bill which failed of passage in the last Congress, Mr. Wagner said a new drive to enact this legislation would be made next year.

Meanwhile, in a telegram to Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, the Senior Senator from New York urged "with all the earnestness at my command," an investigation of the two lynchings "to ascertain violations of the Fourteenth Amendment."

"Prompt action in this respect will help bring the guilty to justice and tend to forestall a new wave of lynchings during the adjournment of Congress," his message contends.

Fire Damages Liner

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 8 (AP)—Most of the de luxe cabins of the German cruise liner Reliance were ruined yesterday by a fire that burned out the vessel amidships and killed one crew member. No passengers or baggage had been taken aboard for a Scandinavian cruise the Reliance was to have started today and only about one-third of the crew had embarked.

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Table Turns in Rangoon On Globe Flight Reporter

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-second Article of a Series

IN THE AIR—My introduction to Rangoon came by way of my colleagues, the gentlemen of the press. And now as I am flying away from Burma to Siam I chuckle to myself as I realize how clearly their attitude represented the charm, the friendliness, and the simplicity of their country.

As I stepped from the Imperial Airways launch onto the barge in the Rangoon River which is the office of the flying company I was met by a slightly rotund gentleman dressed in a long skirt of grey damask with a pattern of little squares woven in the same tone and topped by a coat of heavy grey pongee.

He asked me politely if I were enjoying my trip and I said that I was. He asked me if I liked what I could see of Rangoon and I said that I did. Thinking him to be a local representative of the airways company I might have asked a question or two myself about baggage and landing permits, if his next remark had not made me pause.

"If I am not too inquisitive," he began, "may I ask you some questions?"

I have never heard a ship reporter in the harbor of New York City begin an interview with an apology for being inquisitive. But I am too experienced a hand not to recognize the reportorial technique even though it be unaccompanied by pencil and paper.

It would ill become one journalist to refuse another an interview so I began to explain my plans for flying rings around the world when with another giggle he silenced me. The camera was most important, he explained. Let me pose for a photograph and then he would be pleased if I would give him some information. To a little clucking murmur of excitement two cameras were leveled at me and then four reporters began to ask questions, two of them in European clothes and a third in a blue and white striped skirt and blue jacket like my original interrogator in grey.

It was not alone my own trip which interested them but here in far off Burma were four readers of The Christian Science Monitor who found it "a most interesting paper" and thought its news "most worthy."

Between times I managed a few questions on my own account. Rangoon, I was told, was "like New York, a most metropolitan city."

Then I asked about its character, which drew a blank. So I explained, New York city is a place where people ride under the ground in subways and above the ground in elevated trains and where everybody is in a hurry.

Then I repeated "what is Rangoon like" and the reply came "here in the East the wheels move slowly."

The Great Pagoda

Its one famous sight, and it is quite a famous one indeed, is the great golden pile of the Shive Dagon Pagoda, one of the most widely known Buddhist shrines in the world. Shive Dagon is higher than St. Paul's in London and its 368-feet roof is covered with gold leaf which is renewed once in each generation. To enter the temple one must be in bare feet, not only minus shoes as in most eastern shrines but stockings as well which is unusual. That is one reason why I cannot describe the interior of the pagoda from personal experience.

Not all the jewels of Burma are in the places of worship by any means. For precious stones are a favorite form of investment and a wealthy Burman is something to see as he walks on the street in his skirt and coat with his sheer cambric shirt studded with many different jewels.

In Burma one wears a "wristlet" watch. "The latest Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs jewelery" can be purchased. Broadcasts are "emitted" and the newspaper publishes a column entitled "It happened this month."

Up north on the Irriwaddy lies Mandalay which would be an interesting place to visit but I am not on this trip to ride on boats on the water, but on ships of the air, so that my course today is not north but east, always farther east, over Amherst, where steamers going to Moulmein take up their pilots, over Martaban, now only a little village but once a capital city and often mentioned by Sixteenth Century European voyagers, over the Ataran River, and dense mountainous jungle right up to the heights of the Dawna Range separating Burma from Siam. Soon the airplane will stop at Bangkok.

On the Road to Mandalay

By a Staff Artist, Dorien Leigh

Private Shrines at Shive Pagoda, Rangoon, Burma

Greenbelt: 'Pioneer' on Economic Frontier

The first completely co-operative community of its type in the United States is about to be attempted at Greenbelt, Md. For the first time in modern American history, all business places in a town are to be owned by the customers. What is happening there? John Lear, Associated Press reporter, visited the Town to find out. In the following story he tells what he saw and heard on an interesting experiment the results of which remain to be determined.

GREENBELT, Md., (AP)—Those who lament that America's last frontier is gone and that the pioneer spirit is dead should visit Greenbelt.

Here is a new outpost in the modern wilderness of economics.

Here a band of men and women, are about to try something which has never been tried before in a modern American community. . . .

They are about to buy, and operate for themselves, all stores which serve their Town. They are to begin the experiment of a completely co-operative community. They can only begin it; time alone can evaluate it.

To those who know the story of Greenbelt, the little resettlement town Rexford Guy Tugwell launched before he quit the New Deal, this may not appear to be news. Greenbelt had co-operatives in mind when its first families moved in last October. Its stores have been operating on funds supplied by the Consumer Distribution Corporation, founded by the late Edward Filene as a financing agency for co-ops. But contrary to popular opinion, Greenbelt is not now co-operative.

Divided Profits

The people of Greenbelt decided on the co-ops after months of experiment. Each share of stock will cost $10. Half of Greenbelt's families must invest to make the co-op effective under the charter granted by the Government. One family may buy as many shares as it likes, but no matter how many, it gets only one vote in the management of the business.

One share makes its holder a part owner of everything in town: the food store, the drug store, the gasoline station, the movie theater which will open soon, barber shop, beauty parlor, and shoe repair shop and cleaning agency now being planned.

Stockholders will get a maximum of 4 per cent on their investment and the remainder of the profit will be divided among consumers in ratio to purchases.

Greenbelt has an enthusiasm that gives almost everything the air of adventure. Salaries of residents run from $22 to $45 a week. They cannot earn more and remain residents of Greenbelt. The words, "charge it," are as great a convenience to them as to people in similar circumstances. They could "charge it" elsewhere. But they are loyal to Greenbelt stores where everything is paid in cash. This loyalty holds even though competitors to Greenbelt deliver orders given by telephone; wives must carry their own baskets in Greenbelt, rain or shine.

Even the children are co-op conscious. They buy their candy, pencils, and tablets from their own co-op commissary set up in school.

Lower Prices Sought

Prices are maintained about the neighborhood level, partly because of Maryland's price-fixing law. The Greenbelt Consumer Services, Inc., which runs the business for the Consumer Distribution Corporation, hopes a price reduction may be made in some products by buying canned goods direct from a cannery.

Greenbelt critics question whether it was worth so much of the taxpayers' money to try to prove the worth of resettlement. The people of Greenbelt answer that "a couple of Greenbelts could be built for the cost of one battleship," and besides the Government expects to get its money back through rents over a period of 60 years.

Those rents are coming in promptly; of the 698 families in Greenbelt, only 20 have been as much as 10 days delinquent.

Greenbelt rents are low. They run from $18 a month for single room and bath to $39 for six rooms. Water costs $1 a month, for homes with lawns; for apartments, where the lawns are tended by the municipality, the costs run from 40 cents to $1. Electricity, including that for cooking, costs usually $2.65 a month. Garages with roof and three walls but no front door, cost $1 a month; garages with doors cost $2 a month. Each of these services pays its own way.

Greenbelters have homes set among grass and trees. Every window has its vista. The Town circles in crescent shape. To one side is the picnic ground beside the man-made lake, which is stocked with fish, protected for swimming, and frequented by 135 wild ducks. To the other is the new high school, with woods at the windows to make every day seem like vacation.

Near the center of the crescent is the grade school, which turns promptly into a community center when classes leave at 5 p. m. Lights shine from the recreation hall windows each night in token of some activity. It may be the choral society. It may be the Greenbelt Players, putting on a play. If it is Saturday night, it is a dance. And on Sunday, church.

Construction of homes and business places in Greenbelt is fireproof, but the town has a fire department, made up of maintenance men who keep the streets and public lawns in shape for the Government. The only calls they have had were to fires in visiting automobiles and in the woods nearby.

Whole Counties as Test Tubes Aid in Experiments of AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fields of waving yellow grain and nodding cotton bolls, acres of green pasturage, miles of wandering fence, little clusters of farm buildings; these make up the world's largest laboratories, 10 of them, scattered throughout the country, and working overtime right now. They are serving as test tubes for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, which wants to find out by experiment with the real thing under natural normal conditions, the right and the wrong ways to farm, the right and the wrong ways to apply its crop program.

In Ohio, Arkansas, South Dakota, West Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, and Utah, whole counties have been chosen as experimental grounds, chosen because they come closest to being typical of their respective surrounding regions. While the experimental programs are separate from the regular regionalized program of the AAA, under which conservation payments are made for attaining crop acreage goals established for individual farms, and for carrying out approved soil and range building practices, each of them emphasizes the same principles of soil conservation and gives the co-operating farmers as a group the opportunity to earn approximately the same total payments as they could have earned under the regular program.

Regular Farms

These experimental grounds are just farms, regular farms. Riding through an experimental county, the one down in Licking County, Ohio, for example, one would see just typical fields and farm buildings. They don't look like laboratories, but out of the experience on these plots will come the same sort of information the industrialists get from their test tubes and proving ground practices.

Like the manufacturer who must always be on the alert for new ideas, improved technique, higher quality, and more efficient production; so with the farm program. As conditions change and experience is acquired, the experimental programs point the way to modifications and improvements which will give the participating farmers, it is claimed, a more efficient program. The ultimate aim is to work out one that will be best adapted to the needs of all farmers and ranchers for permanently improving their economic situation and conserving their resources.

To go back down to Licking County, Ohio. This experiment is of special interest to the commercial corn belt. The program provides for a "scoreboard" system of grading each farm for performance in terms of crops grown and treatment of land. Each crop and farming practice is given a scoring value on the basis of whether it is good or bad for the land.

Typical of Region

Pulaski County is typical of the central region of Arkansas in which it is located. The program here is designed to eliminate items that do not apply locally to a great extent.

Jones County is considered fairly representative of the ranch-farm type of activity in the central part of South Dakota, and bronzed cowhand farmers are co-operating in the program to cope with the problem of restocking the range beyond the point at which it can be maintained. It is a range-conservation program not applicable to cropland.

The ideas being worked out in these experimental projects come, as it were, right from the soil—from county agricultural conservation program planning committeemen, experimental station or college of agriculture workers, county agents, vocational teachers, and of course just plain farmers. It is expected that some of the features tested out in this way and proved successful this year will be adopted for regional use next year.

Municipal Utility Cancels July Bills

By the Associated Press

Penn Yan, N. Y., Aug. 6

Penn Yan consumers of electricity found their July bills "paid in full" July 30, a dividend of a month's free current from the municipally-owned and operated plant.

H. Allen Wagener, President of the Municipal Board which manages the plant, said the bills would total about $5,500 divided among 2,232 consumers.

This gift brings to a total of $52,000 the "dividends" in free current that the Board has passed on to users during an eight-year period.

Canada Pushes Net For Rum Runners To 12-Mile Limit

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian preventive forces have been given the right to search vessels of British registry within 12 miles of Canada's shores under an agreement between the United Kingdom Government and Ottawa.

"The Canadian preventive forces are much troubled by activities of liquor smugglers off the coast and experience shows that a number of vessels concerned are British vessels registered outside Canada," the Department of Internal Affairs announced.

Hitherto, Canadian Customs boats have had the right of search, except in cases of vessels of Canadian registry, only up to the three-mile limit.

The extension applies only to vessels up to 500 tons, unless larger vessels "have been included in a list to be agreed on by the two Governments or have been acting in a manner inconsistent with employment in legitimate trade."

Liquor smugglers have been reported active off Nova Scotia.

Ontario Camps Run By Religious Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Through arrangements made by the Ontario Religious Educational Council, approximately 2,800 "teen-age" boys and girls of the Province are enjoying a holiday in camp this summer. There are 37 camps for girls and 34 for boys, interdenominational in character, throughout Ontario.

Bible study, hiking, swimming, handicraft, dramatics, singing, and the ceremony of lighting the fire at dusk are features of the Ontario Religious Council camps. Over every camp flies the "Christian" flag, raised each morning with ceremony.

Two camps for leaders and teachers in religious education have been arranged. In the leaders' camps a new feature is the introduction of a course designed for Sunday School superintendents.

Early Iron Age Site For Test Diggings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Young men and women who become "bitten by the archaeological bug" are to have the opportunity of a preliminary training on land at Woodbury near Salisbury. A piece of ground there has been selected on which test excavations have been made, and these show that people belonging to the early Iron Age populated the site fairly thickly. This Age in Britain was during the first few centuries of the Christian Era.

The Prehistoric Society has interested itself in this new venture and is collecting funds to finance the work. At present the land is under cultivation.

Meetings at Baths

In Japan, the public bath is an unofficial clubhouse. Organizations frequently meet there and hold their meetings while soaking in the huge vats.

Georgia Pine Seedlings Meet Brisk Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Explaining that "orders are piling in," Frank Heyward, State Forester of Georgia, announces that 4,834,900 young pine trees have already been ordered this year from the State's two nurseries at Albany, and at Flowery Branch, Ga.

Last year the State, which sells the seedlings at $2 per thousand, sold 3,250,000 trees, all that were available.

"The orders are piling in," said Mr. Heyward, "some individuals buying up to 250,000 trees. The total sold last year by the State was 3,250,000. That was all we produced."

CCC Clothing Cost Cut $5.48 for Each Member

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of clothing an enrollee in the Civilian Conservation Corps has been reduced to $90.61 a year, officials announced. Last year's figure was $96.09.

Hawk and Eagle Port of Call Prepared for 3-Month Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Pa.—For the fifth successive autumn, bird-lovers will conduct a three-month observation of the thousands of hawks and eagles which wing south by the Hawk Mountain sanctuary on the Kittatinny Ridge of the Blue Mountains each year.

The Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania last month, is preparing to place the observation on a permanent basis and to improve the facilities by converting a farmhouse into a home for the official bird observer on the 1,600-acre sanctuary tract. Hawk Mountain has been a port of call for members of the hawk species on their undeviating flight southward from Canada to the Everglades.

For the past four years there has been a systematic count of the birds by Maurice Broun, professional ornithologist, in the months of September, October, and November. The tract was acquired and barred to gunners by Mrs. C. N. Edge of No. 734 Lexington Avenue, New York, conservationist and naturalist.

The totals for the 1934-35-36 seasons showed 17 species and 16,734 birds, including one observation of the rare white gyrfalcon and two of the black gyrfalcon. The American golden eagle, whose nesting place is rarely found east of the Mississippi, was observed several times.

Hawk Mountain, eight miles north of the town of Hamburg, on the Pottsville pike, has been visited by an increasing number of bird enthusiasts each fall. To reach the top it is necessary to hike the final half-mile.

Ornithologists are puzzled to find why hawks should pass the point autumn after autumn, and never pass it on the way north, but they have always done so and apparently will continue to use it as a migratory route.

Altitude Marks for Gliders

WASSERKUPPE, Germany, Aug 8 (AP) — Air Capt. Walther Drechsel of Lufthansa, the German air line, claimed a world altitude record for gliders on Saturday.

Starting from 940 meters (3,084 feet), he reached a height of 7,070 meters (23,196 feet).

Herbert Fick last Thursday had claimed the glider altitude record with an ascent of 18,044 feet at Stettin.

DARMSTADT, Germany, Aug. 8 (AP) — A world altitude record for two-seater gliders was claimed here Ang. 6 by the team of Zitter and Dabrock who piloted their craft to a height of 5,500 meters (18,044 feet).

They bettered the previous record of 4,510 meters (14,796 feet) established by the team of Tomeis and Schillinger last Thursday.

Mexican 'Venice' Bars Motorboats

XOCHIMILCO, Mexico (AP)—The Federal Tourist Department has barred modern motor launches from the ancient waters of Xochimilco, the "Venice of Mexico."

It said the launches, with chugging engines, destroyed the charm of Xochimilco's canals where for centuries Indians traveled in flat-bottomed canoes and pirogues

Xochimilco (pronounced so-chee-meel-ko) alone retains the canals that once were the highways for a great area over which Mexico City and environs now spread.

In early days the area was covered with lakes. Indians built huts on reeds spliced together and covered with clay and earth. They were mobile estates which could be paddled about from one section to another. Some huts were on tracts of surprising dimensions, which boasted trees, gardens, and fields.

When the lakes were drained, some canals were kept open for canoe travel and today they are a great tourist attraction.

For three pesos (about 60 cents at the nominal exchange rate) and up, proprietors of flower-bedecked, flat-bottomed canoes take tourists through canals where crops and flowers grow alongside.

In pirogues, or canoes hewn from tree trunks, Indian women sell flowers, beverages, roasted corn and other items to customers in the moving canoes.

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MacDonald Visits Palestine To Seek Peace Within Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 8—How to restore peace in Palestine without changing British policy towards Arabs and Jews alike is understood to have been the object of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's secret visit to Jerusalem, news whereof was given out here and at Jerusalem yesternight.

The Colonial Secretary's visit had nothing to do with the work of the commission which has been studying how to give effect to the partition plan outlined by a previous commission. Indeed, he carefully refrained from making the journey until the commission headed by Sir John Woodhead, had left Palestine, lest it should be thought he wanted to influence their decisions. His object, it is declared, was solely to see whether within the framework of the exisitng policy of restricted Jewish immigration pending the final decision on how to execute the partition plan, greater tact or greater severity is required to end terrorism.

[Both Jews and Arabs claim Palestine as their own and are opposed to Britain's plan to divide it into three separate areas—a Jewish state, an Arab State, and a territory to remain under British mandate.

More than 200 persons have been killed and 500 injured since smouldering enmity flared into new violence July 5, according to the Associated Press.]

Mr. MacDonald conferred with Sir Harold A MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine and Gen. Robert Haining, commander of the British troops posted there. It may be assumed that these talks—though this is not mentioned in official circles—went closely into reports current here last week that a number of agents of provacateurs were being secretly landed in Palstine with a view to stirring up more trouble among Arabs.

Reports in question are generally considered here to be exaggerated, although in the past there is no doubt that Italy did its best to make things as difficult as possible for the British in Palestine. And though Premier Benito Mussolini is understoood to be seriously annoyed at the delay in implementing the Anglo-Italian agreement, most observers think he would not jeopardize it by such methods as again being attributed to him in some quarters, especially since they would be a definite breach of the agreement.

Mr. MacDonald's trip constitutes an innovation in British Ministerial practice which is favorably commented in opposition ranks as well as Government circles. Besides visiting Palestine he is also spending several days in Malta where constitutional Government was recently restored under his auspices.

Bombs in Tiberias

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (AP)—An Arab was killed and eight persons were wounded today by a bomb which exploded in a vegetable market in Tiberias, on the shores of the sea of Galilee.

A second bomb exploded near the thoroughfare called Peace Street but there were no casualties.

A curfew was ordered in Tiberias as a result of the incidents.

Frankfurter Urged For Supreme Court

WAUPACA, Wis., Aug. 8 (AP)—In an open letter to President Roosevelt, U. S. Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska today urged the appointment of Felix Frankfurter, adviser to the President, and a Professor of Law at Harvard, as Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Benjamin Cardozo.

The Nebraska Liberal issued the statement from his summer home near here, to which he returned with Mrs. Norris following a flying trip to Fond du Lac.

"There is no man now in the public eye who so fully represents the philisophy of Government of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and his successor, Justice Cardozo, as does Frankfurter," Senator Norris stated. He added that appointment of Mr. Frankfurter was "an opportunity to perform one of the greatest services ever performed for the American people."

"Frankfurter was the confidential friend and adviser of these two great Justices (Holmes and Cardozo)," Mr. Norris said, "and always has been their admirer and partisan. The American people are beginning now to appreciate the justice of the late Justice Holmes and admiring patriots have but mingled their tears at the bier of Justice Cardozo.

"Felix Frankfurter is the most outstanding personality to continue and carry out the judicial philosophy of these two great statesmen. The common people of America have faith in President Roosevelt.

"He will perpetuate that faith if he places Mr. Frankfurter on the Supreme Bench."

Even Its Friends Find Hollywood Puzzling

In studio treatment of promising players both insiders and the public meet with perplexities.

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The course of a young player on his way to stardom in Hollywood must surely seem to the uninitiated to be wrapped in the inscrutability of studio methods. But the uninitiated should take comfort from the fact that the inscrutability is just as dense to those who have watched developments here for a good many years.

A few recent careers in films may illustrate the point. At Warner Brothers, just at present, young John Garfield—who was Jules Garfield of the New York stage—is being highly praised by the studio executives for having turned in a performance in his first picture, "Four Daughters," which has created more admiration for his work than has been shown for the first role of any young player since Cagney flashed across the talking screen in "Penny Arcade."

Mr. Garfield, of course, had been successful on the stage before he came to Hollywood. But a lot of people who have been successful on the stage haven't been able to repeat that success in pictures. Yet the very executives who are predicting stardom for him in the almost immediate future are the ones who have placed him, in his second role, in a "B" picture called "Blackwell's Island," in which both his part and his lines are nicely calculated to dwarf whatever success he may achieve for himself in "Four Daughters." A half hour on this set should be enough to convince anyone that the star hasn't been born who could make anything of it.

* * *

Case of Wayne Morris

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer let Deanna Durbin go after using her in an unimportant short; but it can be said to Universal's credit that they have kept her in consistently good pictures since they were fortunate enough to get her. Warners, on the other hand, had in Wayne Morris after his first picture, "Kid Galahad," a potential box-office star of the first magnitude. Instead of taking sufficient time to prepare him for the sort of roles he should play—or, more correctly, to prepare the roles for him, for he is a natural actor of his sort—they placed him at once in an unimportant picture which reduced his box-office draw by at least half.

This, of course, is no isolated criticism in the Morris case; the studio has been deluged with kicks from picture-goers everywhere, and especially from movie and drama critics. Its answer that Mr. Morris has proved himself suited only to the role of the awkward and unsophisticated type he played in "Kid Galahad" is worse than no answer at all; for Charles Ray rose to stellar heights in that type of role, and remained there until he essayed another sort of part. Of the perpetually favorite roles with American audiences, this sort stands almost first; and it would seem that the studio could profitably give more attention to the matter of getting Mr. Morris and a few parts of this sort together.

Metro, perhaps because of the Durbin failure, is preparing five pictures in advance for Miss Hedy Lamarr, who was liked in "Algiers," and have engaged Josef von Sternberg to direct at least one of them. Yet the same studio cast Miss Luise Rainer, after she had made three distinct hits, in two pictures which only her undoubted ability as an actress allowed her to survive.

* * *

Mickey Rooney's Training

The same studio is not being too modest, either, about young Mickey Rooney. Rooney, they say, was in training at the studio for three years before he was placed in "Love Finds Andy Hardy," and found stardom for himself. But the facts hardly bear out the studio's boast. Mickey,, as "Puck" in Reinhardt's "Midsummer Night's Dream" several years ago, showed all the talent he is now exhibiting; and the fact is hardly to be ignored that "Andy Hardy" was written by one of the apprentice "junior" writers on the lot, and was neither planned nor executed by the usual high-priced producer-writer-director-star quartet assigned to any picture that the studio means to make into a hit. "Andy Hardy" seems to have been the same sort of happy accident which led Fox into the prosperous by-ways of the Jones Family pictures.

One questions this sort of "accident," of course. Times almost without number the moviegoers of this country have stated their preference for simple, homely people and simple homely fare. Everyday happenings and everyday events in the lives of people like themselves are easily the choice of American movie audiences. If any second choice could be decided upon, it probably would be for the somewhat under-rated "Western." Westerns play to tremendous audiences, but not in the big cities. Western actors with but two expressions, but able to ride a horse and shoot a gun with great élan, are perennial favorites, and usually retire from their eminence only when prosperous age overtakes them. In the face of these facts, the efforts of the studios to prepare other "glamour girls" to take the place of Miss Greta Garbo and Miss Marlene Dietrich—the unending search in every Hollywood studio, year in and year out—seems at times almost pathetic.

Elmer Pryor, Warner Bros.

John Garfield

He attracted attention by his work in "Four Daughters."

M-G-M, Clarence S. Bull

Hedy Lamarr

Her acting in "Algiers" drew praise. Five pictures are now in preparation for her.

M-G-M, Willinger

Terry Kilburn

His performance in "Lord Jeff" brought him a term contract and he is being mentioned for the part of Tiny Tim in Dickens' "Christmas Carol."

The hopeful thing about it is that with all the waste, the talent is never exhausted. Metro, in young Terry Kilburn, who walked away with the acting honors in "Lord Jeff," under the very noses of Masters Rooney and Bartholomew, has a young player whose eventual powers can only be surmised. In a role in which nothing very much was planned for him, he proved himself the equal of the best young players the industry has been able to produce; and he is now being mentioned for the post of Tiny Tim in Dickens's "Christmas Carol," which this company plans shortly to make.

Warners, likewise, are being given new opportunities, even as they lose, or let pass, the old ones. Priscilla Lane, who played with Wayne Morris in his unfortunate second picture, has won top honors and a wide host of friends in one of her subsequent pictures, "Cowboy from Brooklyn"; and is reported to have done outstanding work in "Four Daughters," soon to be released.

Anglo-French Cash Aids Diplomacy

Loans used to combat economic advance of Germany in countries along Danube.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Great Britain and France are strengthening their diplomacy with hard cash to combat Germany's economic advance down the Danube through Southeast Europe.

Europe's brand of "dollar diplomacy" today quickened with developments in three spheres tied closely with the Berlin-Rome trade system:

1. A British trade delegation arrived in Bucharest, Rumania, for trade talks designed to bring King Carol into closer British commercial co-operation.

2. Bulgaria brought into the widening circle of London and Paris sway by a British-French loan of 375,000,000 francs (about $10,360,000) mainly for rearmament, may receive even more money from Britain than that granted Aug. 5.

3. Belgrade reports indicated Premier Mussolini's economic ally, Yugoslavia, may be weakening before the temptation of British and French financial facilities.

Turkey's Friendship

The new moves followed Britain's successful £16,000,000 loan and credits July 4 to Turkey—Europe's Balkan outpost whose friendship may be vital to either side in any future war through control of the entrance to the Black Sea and the eastern Mediterranean.

Both British and French officials publicly have denied this economic offensive is designed to encircle Germany. But privately they admit the two countries are entrenching themselves as strongly as possible behind what economic interests they possess in Central and Southeastern Europe.

Otherwise, well-informed sources said, there would be nothing to prevent Germany's economic sway from becoming supreme from Vienna to the Black Sea—and it is a short step from economic conquest to political control.

Earl Stanhope, Government leader in the House of Lords, explaining the Turkish financing July 18, denied it was evidence of Britain's desire "to eliminate Germany and Italy as customers of the Danubian-Balkan countries."

Called Aid to Trade

Instead he said it was intended to improve natural trade and as a step toward possibly reviving international trade generally.

But Lord Stanhope's comments on the workings of Nazi-Fascist controlled economy showed how British policy extended to other countries might free them from the political grasp of Germany and Italy.

In sending goods to Germany and Italy, other countries are forced to take credits which can be liquidated only by taking Italian and German goods in exchange. In trading with Britain and France they can get cash for their goods.

Unless British and French money is poured in, the smaller countries, one British commentator said, would "be losing their economic freedom and beginning to put a mortgage on the political freedom likewise."

Such Anglo-French action promises to resound throughout Central Europe and the Near East since Turkey is linked with Greece, Yugoslavia and Rumania in the Balkan Entente which now has started a good-neighbor policy with the one-time outcast of the post-war Treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria.

Future Development

Rumania and Yugoslavia too are linked with harassed Czechoslovakia where Britain's most important mid-European economic venture yet may take place.

With Viscount Runciman, sent by the British to Prague as unofficial mediator in Czechoslovakia's dispute with her Sudeten German minority, is F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, an expert diplomatist and head of the British Foreign Office's economic section.

"He will be able to get an idea just what the British can do to help Czechoslovakia economically," said a well-informed source.

Significance of Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin's presence was enhanced by the fact Germany can strangle land-locked Czechoslovakia economically by blocking her normal trade channels though post-war treaties gave Czechoslovakia access to German ports.

U. S. Plans Drive For Balkan Trade

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, Aug. 8 Gardiner Richardson, United States Commercial Attaché, has arrived here with orders to organize headquarters for expansion of American business in the Balkans.

Extension of American commercial interests was seen to be related to a recent Rumanian statute designed to insure better protection of foreign capital.

Czechoslovakia sees itself independent of Germany commercially despite Anschluss.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That Czechoslovakia is able to hold its own commercially—irrespective of the Anschluss and of what may come of it—is indicated in the current issue of the Monthly Review of Lloyd's Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

Writing in this issue, Dr. Gerhard Schacher, Czech publicist, quotes statistics showing that only one fifth of Czechoslovakia's external trade is now with Germany and Austria. An appreciable proportion of Czech exports to Germany also consists of such necessary goods as food and raw material which are not available on equally favorable terms from other sources. Equally Czechoslovakia is an important market for German goods.

It is true that the Anschluss has interposed German territory between Czechoslovakia and what is to it the important port of Trieste. There are, however, alternative exits for Czech trade through Hungary to the Adriatic, via the Danube to the Black Sea and through Poland to the Baltic. Czechoslovakia also has a pull in that it controls the shortest route from the German coal fields of Silesia to their market in Austria.

Dr. Schacher agrees that Germany is now likely to become an increased competitor for Hungarian and Yugoslavian raw materials hitherto marketed in Czechoslovakia. On the other hand he argues that if arrangements were made to enable the mineral products of the Danubian States to be sold for cash in countries where there was no currency control it would also become possible for Czechoslovakia to recover a large part of the Danubian markets.

The policy he advises to bring this about is the adoption as far as possible of free trade in the whole of South-Eastern Europe.

Konstantin Stanislavsky

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP)—Konstantin Sergeivitch Stanislavsky, founder of the Moscow Art Theater, who passed on yesterday, was one of the greatest figures of the modern dramatic world.

Mr. Stanislavsky formerly was a wealthy manufacturer whose fondness for the theater led him from amateur theatricals to the position of a world-renowned pioneer of the modern drama.

Actor, producer, and teacher of actors, he struggled to introduce realism, truth, and simplicity into acting—with such success that his technique influenced the stage of foreign countries as well as his own.

In 1898 he collaborated with Vladimir Ivanovich Nemirovich-Danchenko, now people's artist of the U. S. S. R., in founding the Moscow Art Theater which opened a new era in Russian dramatic art.

Gradually he evolved a harmonious theory of theatrical production based on the aspiration to depict a true picture of human life from the stage—which became known as "Stanislavsky's system."

For 55 years Mr. Stanislavsky strove to create bold new forms of theatrical expression. In 40 of those years, during which he headed the Moscow Art Theater, he staged 50 plays and enacted 27 characterizations.

In recognition of his work the Government conferred on him, besides the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of Lenin and the title of People's Artist of the U. S. S. R.

The Moscow Art Theater under Mr. Stanislavsky's direction acted in America in 1923 and 1924, presenting plays by Tolstoy, Gorki, Tchekoff and other Russian dramatists in their own language.

Jobs for Orphans Promoted By Vocational Adoption Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Inauguration of a drive this fall to assist worthy, but otherwise underprivileged, boys in getting a start upon some useful career was announced today by Dr. Isidor Warsaw, Executive Director of Vocational Adoption, Inc., a new organization formed to locate jobs primarily for orphans.

Three hundred boys already have been helped with results so impressive that Dr. Warsaw has arranged "Vocational Adoption Day" to show the benefits derived from the program, under which leading businessmen are asked to sponsor the entrance of youths into career positions.

Such economic "adoptions," according to Dr. Warsaw, have passed the experimental period here, and indicate the possibility of helping to solve the unemployment problem among youths.

"We do not want mere jobs for the boys, but wish to place them occupationally where they are likely to achieve security and success," he said. "In each instance, the objective is the mapping of a career—not merely getting a job. It is an adoption without any legal obligation, and there is no suggestion of charity in the transaction."

The project grew out of Dr. Warsaw's experience in directing the Orphan's Employment Service under the Works Progress Administration and was based on the realization that vocational problems of young people without parental guidance or support was of permanent, and not temporary, status.

"Employers have been truly generous in co-operating with us," Dr. Warsaw declared. "In no case have we had a refusal of co-operation from the heads of responsible organizations.

"Men occupying high business posts have been particularly responsive to the proposal."

Meanwhile, Miss Helen M. Harris, Regional Director of the National Youth Administration, announced that an increase of $239,476 in federal grants would make aid possible for 7,500 college students and 13,500 high school students during the academic year beginning in September. The total amount available is $1,299,696, she said, and it will go to 47 colleges, 10 graduate schools, and 175 secondary institutions.

Divers Set 500-Foot Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Breathing a mixture of helium and oxygen, two master divers of the United States Navy have smashed the world record by successfully withstanding conditions as they are 500 feet under the sea.

The two divers, William Badders of Annapolis, Md., and J. H. McDonald of Hoehne, Colo., were subjected to exactly the same pressure conditions in the navy yard experimental tank that they would have been in actually descending into the sea. The former made an open sea test, descending over 400 feet.

The Navy's previous diving record was 306 feet, set in 1915 during salvage operations of the S-4 off Honolulu. Two commercial divers, Max Nohl and Capt. John Craig, reached a depth of 420 feet in Lake Michigan last December.

With submarines operating at greater depths, the Navy's problem has been to find means of rescuing the crew should vessels become disabled and sink.

Unique in the Navy's experiments has been the use of synthetic air. With normal compressed air, the maximum depth to which a man could go was about 300 feet, and the limit of time of such submersion with reasonable safety was only about 15 minutes. After that a diver had to spend four or five hours in the "decompression" room.

Use of the oxygen and helium mixture, Navy officials believe, will "considerably advance the art of deep diving."

"Under the high pressure attendant on the deep dives," they said, "certain physiological effects not prevalent with ordinary compressed air have been noted. One of these is the remarkable clarity of mind which is maintained by the diver.

"Another peculiarity of the oxygen mixture when breathed under high pressures is its chilling effect on the diver. . . . This disadvantage has been overcome by providing divers with electrically heated underwear."

Lieut. Commander Charles B. Momsen, inventor of the Momsen "lung" for rescuing crews from disabled submarines, was in charge of the diving experiments. The Bureau of Mines co-operated in the helium experiments.

Judge Gets Actual View Of Traffic Violations

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Rollye Galbraith, highway patrolman, doesn't tell the judge about the traffic violators he brings into court—he shows him.

Mr. Galbraith decided pictures would eliminate a lot of testimony, so he installed a movie camera on the front of his car. The camera, equipped with a photo-electric cell, photographs the violators as Mr. Galbraith chases them.

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Denver U. Seat of First Course In Government Fiscal Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A national program designed to furnish the public with investigators to check the waste of money in city and county Governments will be launched at the University of Denver beginning next September with the opening of the first school in the United States on Government management.

Training for the new profession of appraiser of the efficiency of local governments is to be begun under a grant of $29,000 for the first year, from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York. Graduates of the 18-month course will receive a special degree of Master of Science of Government Management.

Selection of the University of Denver by the Foundation for the experiment was made in part on a basis of its central location and of the interest of citizen groups in Colorado and surrounding States in watching the management of town and county funds, according to Harold S. Sloan, Director of the Foundation.

Accounting and Economics

The new course will include both technical courses in accounting and economics and study of modern methods of operating social agencies, such as bureaus of health and public relief, and schools and prisons. Students also will be trained to translate their audits and other findings into language understandable to the average voter.

A primary object of such training will be to turn out young men and women who are qualified to act as research aids to citizen groups now being formed in various sectors of the Country to check wastes in Governmental expenditures and to improve public welfare services.

A major share of the training received will be of the practical variety. A large portion of the students' work will be in city and county offices in Colorado and adjoining States, observing at first hand local Government financing and management. In Denver a special room is to be set aside in the Municipal Building for conferences with public officials and business leaders.

The new University department will issue from time to time primers on various phases of local taxation and finance for use in public schools and adult study groups.

This department is the only one of its kind in the country concerned with studying efficient methods of administering Government, although the Foundation, established a year ago by Alfred P. Sloan, President of General Motors, has lent its support to three other significant projects.

Other Related Projects

One has been established at the University of Chicago, supporting the issuance of a series of public information pamphlets; another at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., dealing with consumer education, and the third at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where fellowships are offered in training business executives to cope with social problems.

The training program for the graduate fellows contemplates, for the first two quarters specialized courses in the fields of Government accounting, economics, and political science. Following, for an equal period, activity will be devoted to field work in local offices.

The remaining time of the 18 months will be spent in perfecting the technique of investigation, the analysis and reporting of the findings, thus combining the practical phases with the theoretical.

It is confidently believed by Foundation leaders and educators that such a pattern of study will result in the qualifying of experts in Government fiscal policy in other parts of the Country. To help carry this idea to completion there is a plan for a summer institute in 1939 to support the training program.

Organization of the summer institute will include a series of general sessions which will be devoted to addresses by experts and specialists on Government financial administration.

"Our democratic form of society can thrive only if its citizens exercise the will and the informed intelligence to make it work for the common welfare," Mr. Sloan told University officials in announcing establishment of the department. "Creation of this department is an effort to aid the average citizen to understand the close interrelationship betwen the activities of his local Government and his own well-being and to translate that understanding into action."

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Fliers Attend Colombian Inauguration

Above: Patio of the President's Palace at Bogota, Colombia. Inset: Eduardo Santos, who was inaugurated as President of Colombia on Aug. 7. Below: Here are the officers who participated in the good-will flight of three United States Army Flying Fortresses to Colombia to attend the inauguration of Señor Santos. The picture was taken at Langley Field, Virginia, before the flight. Front row, left to right: Maj. Harold L. George, Lieut. Richard S. Freeman, Lieut. James H. Rothrock, Lieut. Curtis E. Lemay, Lieut. W. A. Matheny, Capt. Ford J. Lauer, and Lieut. Frederick E. Glantzberg. Rear row, left to right: Maj. Vincent J. Meloy, commander of the flight; Capt. Carl B. McDaniel, Maj. Caleb V. Haynes, Capt. A. L. Harvey, Lieut. William C. Bentley, and Maj. Charles Y. Banfill.

Canadian Indian Homes Improved By Women's Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A new plan for the improvement of the home of the Canadian Indian is now being carried out by the Federal Indian Department and is being directed chiefly through the Indian women.

"The Indian woman has more influence over her husband than the white woman has over hers," said Dr. Thomas Robertson, Saskatchewan inspector of Indian agencies.

"In the past enough attention has not been paid to the women," he said. "Money has been spent in the men's behalf for farming equipment and improvements. But with the realization of the influence that Indian women have in their homes, the Department now aims at a higher standard of living through the education of the women."

This educational campaign is being carried out chiefly through the organization of women's clubs. For instance, at one reserve, a homemakers' club has been organized. It was first intended to be a social club, but the Indian women asked that it be made a work club. At the meetings, the women are instructed in sewing knitting, canning, cooking and other household arts.

One innovation was the introduction of the old-fashioned spinning loom and wheel.

Canada's Sawdust Proving Valuable Source for Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The extent to which the Cinderella sawdust pile—hitherto worthless except to local farmers who use it to insulate their year's ice supply—has been transformed into a valuable source of fuel is indicated in recent statistics contained in a bulletin of the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources.

The bulletin says that British Columbia is now using sawdust to heat about 15,000 homes, offices, theaters, and other buildings—a departure from fuel practices in Canada. Not only has the sawdust proved to be a cheap fuel, but it has also proved to be efficient.

The average heater can be adapted to the burning of sawdust by installing an auxiliary grate. Fuel is usually fed by gravity, from a storage hopper placed above the grate. The hopper requires filling two or three times a day.

Mill operators who sent their sawdust to refuse burners are now delighted to find that it now returns thousands of dollars. Nor is the supply short. Canada, as the second largest lumbering country of the world, has an estimated supply of 424,500,000,000 board feet of standing lumber. The annual production of sawdust is estimated to be enough to cover 15 or 20 city blocks to a depth of 100 feet.

New York Cuts Civic Costs By Wise Shopping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 — Hundreds of petty, but, in the aggregate, costly monopolies have been broken up by New York City's Department of Purchase since the advent of the Fusion regime five years ago, Commissioner Russel Forbes reported to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia here today.

"An unencumbered balance of approximately $650,000 will be returned to the city's general fund as a saving resulting in part from curbing unnecessary purchases and in part from purchasing at lower unit costs than appropriation estimates," Commissioner Forbes said.

Contracts written to favor certain manufacturers and dealers have been overvalued in one case to bring about savings of $15,000 on a $25,000 order, it was revealed.

Department's Stand

"The Department has presented a united front against 'rigged' specifications, monopolies, and 'gyp' vendors," the Commissioner emphasized.

Trained buyers appointed under civil service, the installation of central warehouses, and more extensive use of testing laboratories have enabled New York City to get more value for less money and also to dispense with the purchase of unnecessary articles, the report holds.

Introduction of more competition brought gasoline containers needed by the Fire Department from $5 to $3.50 and life belts from $12.82 to $7.19 as Father Knickerbocker adopted the thrifty methods of a real shopping housewife, besides, according to the report, he has learned the advantage of buying wholesale.

Savings Cited

"By soliciting bids from manufacturers, considerable savings are brought about," it says. "Such action reduced the price of chains for playground equipment by 66 per cent; conveyor belts, 30 per cent; condenser tubes, 61 per cent; parts for oil burners, 73 per cent, and miniature incandescent lamps, 33 per cent."

Trading in old equipment as part payment for new was almost unheard of during the Tammany days, but it has become common practice under the La Guardia Administration. Meanwhile, the old auction sales, held a flourishing enterprise for a closed ring of favored junk dealers, have disappeared.

Senator Barkley Piles Up Margin In Kentucky Vote

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8 (AP)—Gov. A. B. Chandler today conceded his defeat as Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley's lead in Saturday's Democratic Senatorial primary continued to climb.

Tabulating was resumed after a Sunday recess, required by law.

On the basis of unofficial returns from 3,398 of the State's 4,313 precincts, Senator Barkley had 227,015 votes to 188,856 for the Governor, a majority of 38,159.

Governor Chandler in a congratulatory telegram to the Senator pledged his "active support" of the nominee in the November election. He said:

President Roosevelt said he desired your return and a majority of Kentucky Democrats agreed to return you. I bow to the will of the majority of my fellow citizens. I have no excuses, alibis, or regrets. . . .

Barkley Piles up Lead

Senator Barkley was leading in seven of the nine Congressional districts, including the first, his home, and the sixth, the Governor's home district.

Governor Chandler carried the fifth, northern Kentucky, and was leading in the fourth, south central Kentucky.

In the third, Jefferson (Louisville) County, Senator Barkley was piling up a big lead. With only 87 of the district's 621 precincts tabulated, the Senator had 6,836 to 1,933 for Governor Chandler.

In the Republican primary John P. Haswell of Hardinsburg on the basis of unofficial returns from 1,339 precincts was far ahead of his four opponents in the race for the Senatorial nomination. Mr. Haswell, backed by the State GOP organization, had 9,452 votes to 2,278 for his nearest opponent, Andrew O. Ritchie.

"No Coercion"

At his home in Paducah, Ky., Senator Barkley predicted his majority would be "between 60,000 and 70,000." At the same time he told newsmen he knew of "no coercion" of Federal employees to vote for him The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee charged political use of public funds in the campaign, which it termed "deplorable."

"However," said Senator Barkley, "I am not naive enough to suppose that most of them did not vote for me."

Federal Funds Blamed

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mrs. A. B. Chandler, wife of Kentucky's Governor, today blamed her husband's defeat in Saturday's Senatorial primary on what she said was Federal money spent in Kentucky.

"Happy's defeat was caused by the $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 of Federal funds spent or promised in the campaign," she said.

Mrs. Chandler expressed a wish the Governor "would get out of politics."

"You can tell the world," she said, "that if Kentucky doesn't want Happy, I surely do."

"He knows how to take it," she said, declaring the Governor was taking the election outcome in good spirits.

Social

(Continued from Page 1)

administration of old-age assistance.

"Other information in the possession of the Board indicates that there are serious deficiencies in the administration of old-age assistance in Ohio," he added.

In Mr. Berrodin's letter he referred to Governor Davey as "the best friend that Ohio's aged have ever known."

The Governor, discussing his record on old-age assistance measures, declared, "We have been able to steadily improve the conditions and the regulations for your benefit. It is my ambition to have the best law in the United States and to increase the old-age pensions still further, to the point where Ohio will be proud of what this State is doing to make its aged citizens independent and comfortable.

"This is one of the reasons why I would like to be Governor again. Your friendship has meant a lot to me, and I am happy in the fact that it has been possible to help you and improve the service rendered by our State.

"Would you be willing to talk to all your relatives and friends, and ask them to go to the polls without fail on primary election day, Tuesday, August 9th, and ask for a Democratic ballot, in order to vote for me? You might be able to see three or four dozen of your friends, and get their assurance that they will support me for renomination. I shall be grateful for your cordial co-operation, so that I will be in a position to help you still further."

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Wide World

Jesse L. Kenworthy, Jr.
Takes command of naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J.

Kenworthy Takes Rosendahl Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 8—Command of the naval air station here is today in the hands of Commander Jesse L. Kenworthy, Jr., succeeding Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, who is soon to become Executive Officer aboard the cruiser Milwaukee.

Commander Kenworthy graduated from the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., in 1916, and after taking post-graduate courses in ordnance and engineering, entered the lighter-than-air service in 1931. He served aboard the dirigible Los Angeles and was a survivor of the Macon crash in 1935.

Roosevelt Nearing Florida on Cruise

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, En Route to Pensacola, Fla. (Via Naval Radio) Aug. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt rounded the westernmost point of Cuba early today with fair weather promising his arrival at Pensacola, Fla., at about 3 p. m. (C. S. T.) tomorrow.

Rounding Cape San Antonio the Houston steamed a steady 17 knots on the last lap of the President's vacation cruise, which started at San Diego, Calif., July 16.

If the Houston makes port by 3 o'clock she will have cut an hour off her original schedule.

The President devoted most of the day to preparing addresses which he will deliver at Barnesville, Ga., and at the University of Georgia. At Barnesville he will dedicate the rural electrification project and at the University he will receive a degree.

Directly upon arrival at Pensacola the President planned to go to Warm Springs, Ga., to spend a day.

Holidays on the Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new edition of the Farmhouse and Country Holiday Handbook has recently been issued here by the Farmhouse Holiday Bureau for the convenience of those wishing to spend holidays on farms. This pamphlet, sold for sixpence at the Bureau at 11-13 Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1., contains an up-to-date list of members of the Farmhouse Holiday Bureau who wish to take paying guests. Such amenities as riding, golf, tennis and so on are given as fully as possible in the list.

Australian Pilots Form Air Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Pilots from leading airlines operating over Australian routes met here recently and formed the Australian Institute of Air Pilots and Navigators, the main purpose of which is improvement of conditions, hours and salaries of commercial airmen in this country. Branches are being formed in each of the state capitals.

First president is Capt. K. Moreton Frewin, one of Australia's most experienced airmen. With a committee of 10 and an honorary legal adviser, he is preparing a constitution for adoption after inaugural meetings have been held in the other states.

One of the major reasons behind formation of the institute is that pilots have been unable in the past to voice their views on certain aspects of civil aviation without exposing themselves to reprimands.

Airline operators favor the pilots' move and say it should increase the efficiency and safety of their services. They expect to form an association to negotiate with the institute when the latter is fully constituted.

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World Affairs Notebook

Disarmament Rearms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A war weary world in 1919 looked hopefully at arms limitation provided in the peace treaties. But today a man from Mars would conclude that events have "corriganed" in the wrong direction.

Bulgaria is the latest of the disarmed powers to gain recognition of an already-accomplished rearmament. The Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey—July 31 negotiated an accord approving abrogation of the Neuilly Treaty restrictions. Other signatories, including Italy, Britain and France, have given tacit approval. The United States, also a party to the treaty, has followed its policy of giving no hint that it is affected by the casting off of the treaty restrictions.

Hungary, whose rearmament has also proceeded despite treaty restrictions, may seek formal approval of at least some of the parties of the treaty of Trianon for forgetting the arms limitations.

Germany led the way in unilateral treaty revision. The Reich contends that the Allied Powers did not fulfill the intent of Section V of the Versailles treaty which restricted German arms in order to make possible "a general limitation of the armaments of all nations." Climaxing a series of military preparations, Germany announced reintroduced conscription, March 16, 1935. One year later German troops marched into the demilitarized Rhineland zone. The continental rearming race, which had been proceeding under subterfuge, openly redoubled its pace.

Turkey provided one of the few examples of obtaining the right to rearm through diplomatic negotiations. Nine powers at Montreux in 1936 agreed to cancel Lausanne treaty restrictions against militarization of the Dardanelles.

Other Powers continue vast expenditures for rearmament. The United States defense expenditures for 1939 will total more than $1,000,000,000. Britain is spending $1,795,000,000 this year. France this year will spend more than $1,000,000,000. Russia, its complete budgetary figures unpublished, maintains the world's largest standing army of more than 1,300,000 men.

A Monday Feature

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Issues in Brief Tell Why Russia And Japan Strive

By the Associated Press

The Soviet Russian - Japanese quarrel condensed:

The situation:

Imperial Russia and China on June 26, 1886, concluded the Hunchung Treaty which, with annexed map, defined the border between Siberia and Manchuria.

Since 1933 when Japan completed conquest of Manchuria—now Manchukuo—there have been recurrent border clashes.

The Japanese say they have data of their own—thus far unpublished—defining the borders of the Japanese Protectorate, Manchukuo.

On July 11, this year, Soviet forces occupied Changkufeng and other hills in the border region, declaring them to be Soviet territory.

On July 29, Japanese forces in Manchukuo captured the Changkufeng sector, declaring it to be Manchukuoan soil.

Continued hostilities and protests and counter-protests between Moscow and Tokyo led up to peace talks on Aug. 4, between Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow. Japan made the overture.

Points of agreement:

1. That neither Russia nor Japan wants really to go to war over the Changkufeng incident.

2. That hostilities should cease

Mr. Shigemitsu: "The Japanese Government propose immediate cessation of hostilities. . . ."

Mr. Litvinoff: "I welcome your proposal for a cessation of hostilities."

3. That a joint commission be set up for a settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Shigemitsu: "My Government are prepared to enter upon discussions of concrete matters."

Mr. Litvinoff: "I am myself ready to enter discussions on a concrete basis."

Points of disagreement:

1. Withdrawal from the disputed area.

Mr. Shigemitsu: "Since the incident was started by Soviet occupation of Chengkufeng July 11 the proper thing to do is to restore conditions as they were prior to that date. . . . I can see no grounds for your proposal that Japanese forces be withdrawn from Soviet territory."

Mr. Litvinoff: "If the Japanese Government will withdraw troops outside the line shown on our map . . . the Soviet Government will be prepared to promise cessation of similar armed operations."

2. The basis of peace negotiations.

Mr. Shigemitsu: "The absolute insistence of the Soviet Government upon deciding the boundary only on the basis of a map in their hands is completely opposed to the principle of a proposed joint commission. . . ."

Mr. Litvinoff: "The border line is a thing established by international treaty concluded between the powers concerned and the map annexed thereto. . . ."

Something approximating the disputed strip of territory was ceded to China by Russia in 1858, Japan says. The territory was inhabited by Koreans, then Chinese subjects.

The Korean border, as defined by Japanese, follows the Tumen River. Japanese now claim the Manchukuo border runs east not only of Changkufeng but even beyond Lake Khassan, immediately east of Changkufeng hill.

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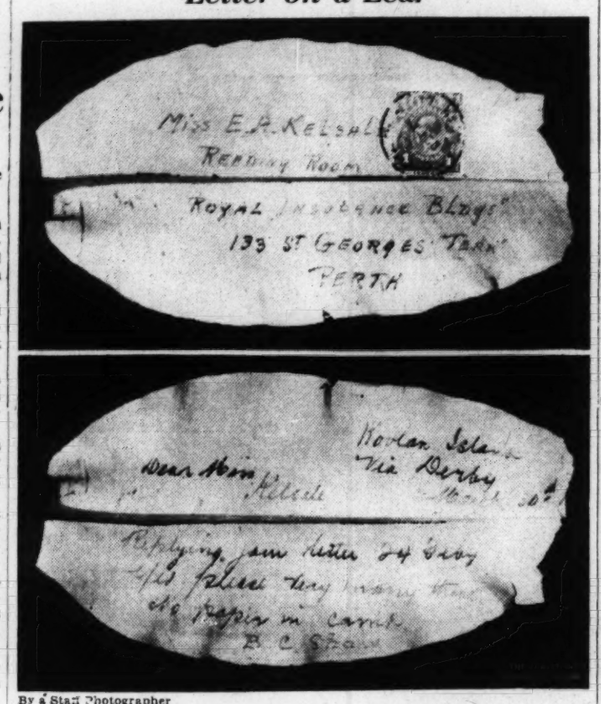


By a Staff Photographer

A Request Made Known

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They apparently ran out of note paper on Koolan Island, but not out of ingenuity.

So when B. C. Shaw had a letter to write to the reading room of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Perth, Australia, he made use of materials that were in vogue long before the days of the papermakers.

Mr. Shaw affixed his red-inked message and a one-penny stamp to a hardy green leaf. He marked his missive "via Derby" just as one would put the postal instructions on any ordinary letter. The postman, apparently, didn't give it a moment's extra thought when he found the leaf-note in the mails originating from the Yampi Sound Mining Company camp.

"And the leaves of the tree . . ."

Japanese Report Soviet Artillery Renewing Drive

YUKI, Korea, Aug. 8 (AP)—Japanese reported intermittent cannonading today by Soviet Russian forces opposing them on the Siberian-Manchukuan frontier, but asserted that the Soviet left flank had been withdrawn several hundred yards.

The Japanese asserted that the withdrawal took place during the night from southeast of Changkufeng, focal point of the border dispute, where the Russians had been facing Japanese holding the hill.

[This indication that the Japanese still held Changkufeng followed a Moscow announcement Sunday that they had been driven from the area. The Tokyo War Office denied Soviet troops had recaptured Changkufeng.]

The Japanese Army in North Korea earlier conceded that the Russians drove a wedge to the banks of the Tumen River north of Changkufeng.

The Russian drive isolated Japanese troops in the vicinity of the mile-wide, four-mile-long almond-shaped heights west of Lake Khassan, which Japan claims is part of a finger-like portion of Manchukuo dangling between Russian Siberia and Japan's Korea—and which Russians say is Soviet territory. The only bridge for their retreat, 10 miles north, was cut off.

[A Soviet Army communiqué issued in Moscow said Japanese troops had all been driven from Russian territory in that region.]

Japanese said they still held higher hills north in Manchukuo and west and southwest in Korea, all commanding Soviet positions on Changkufeng Hill and declared the Russian military position was untenable.

"The Army is not permitting Japanese correspondents to publish freely news of the border situation, headquarters said, in order to prevent arousing the people.

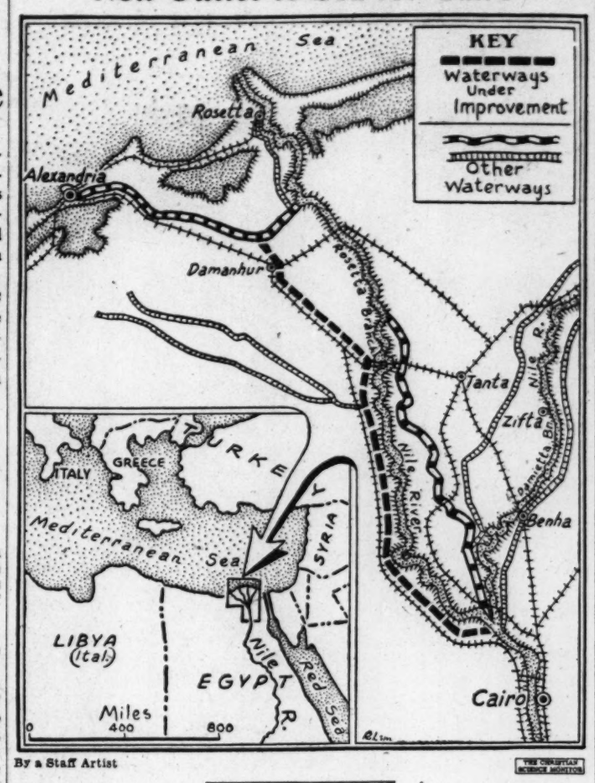
Firm Stand Praised

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP) — The firm stand of Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, in his reply to the Japanese proposals for settlement of the Korean-Siberian-Manchukuan border dispute, was praised by the Communist Party organ Pravda. At the same time, Pravda also emphasized that Soviet Russia "did not and does not want war."

"No doubt the great masses of the Japanese people and the elements of the ruling class which soberly consider the internal and international situation of their country are not desirous of war with the Soviet Union," Pravda commented.

It is the Japanese militarists who are "trying to drag Japan into war, going farther and farther in their provocations," the newspaper declared.

New Outlet to Sea for Cairo



By a Staff Artist

Egypt Building Nile Canal Linking Cairo With the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—A recent decision of the Ministry of Public Works to spend more than E£1,000,000 on the improvement of the waterway between Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, shows a new and progressive policy. Egyptian Governments of the past have penalized rather than encouraged water-borne traffic through considering it in the light of a competitor with State-owned railways.

The new work is designed to enable boats, during the low-water period from December to July, to pass through modern canals on the west of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, thus avoiding the tedious route through the old waterways of the Central Delta and saving about half the time now taken between the two cities.

The fact the project now adopted is one that was designed by British engineers in the Irrigation Department several years ago is significant of the Government's change of policy and justifies the hope that other neglected waterways, notably those between Cairo and the Suez Canal, and those linking up the big Delta towns, are to receive attention.

Much, too, needs to be done to improve navigation on the Nile in Upper Egypt. This requires a consistent system of river-training works which probably will receive more attention when the projects for exploiting the mineral wealth of Nubia and hydroelectrical power at Aswan have been developed.

Help China to Help Itself Goal of Relief Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As realization grows of the magnitude of the Chinese areas swept by war, there is a growing feeling that so far as possible funds contributed from abroad should be used not merely for feeding the hungry—vital though that work is—but also for various constructive enterprises which will help China to help itself.

In former years, this general policy has been followed with great success by the China International Famine Relief Commission. The present emergency has two complicating elements: First, that the military of one side or the other controls the areas of distress in great degree, and interference can be provided if the military so elects, and second, that one party is likely to consider that constructive efforts on the other side of the lines are backing the other side militarily.

Nevertheless, it is hoped that foreign funds and technical effort may, for example, be of some service in promoting enterprises such as the village industrial co-operative plan far back of the Chinese lines, and dike construction and other similar activities.

Huge War Area

Figures gathered by foreign relief workers show that at present the war area almost completely covers the six Provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar, Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, and Kiangsu, as well as half of Anhwei, and portions of Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwangtung. This means a total of 580, involved "hsien" or counties, with an area of 500,000 square miles and a population of 160,000,000 in normal times. It is hard to say what the population may be now because of mass movements. At Wuhu, normally with a population of 160,000, there were only 5,000 (mostly taking refuge in foreign mission properties) to meet the incoming Japanese, though the number later went up to 40,000.

The countryside appears to have been thoroughly looted if the known situation in Kiangsu is any guide. Draft animals, cattle, and poultry have been consumed in great quantities while a large proportion of the villages along lines of transportation have been razed in efforts to destroy shelter which might be used by guerrillas.

Because of fear of misunderstanding, the bandit problem is not being stressed in home appeals but the fact is that bandits are following both armies and doing great harm to the peasant population. Nevertheless, foreign donors are assured that bandits will not get relief funds or goods. Destruction of Chinese local governments and the complete neglect of policing by the Japanese is a great factor in furthering rural destruction.

Flood and Drought

As forecast, breaks in the Yellow River dikes are causing floods in northern Honan and southern Shantung. On the other side of the picture there is serious drought in western Hopei and other contiguous areas.

Because of the lack of draft animals, manpower, and tools, rice planting last spring was only a fraction of normal while the winter wheat crop was probably half of normal. This means that next winter there is a probability of a severe shortage of food.

Approximately 30,000,000 refugees have fled from their homes, which complicates matters in Provinces immediately beyond the Chinese lines. It is difficult to settle the Shanghai refugee problem and around $100,000 a month still is needed.

The care of civilian wounded has led to heavy expense and the problem of disabled Chinese soldiers is one of rising difficulty, which eventually may require some long-range planning perhaps entailing the development of reclamation areas.

'Patriotic Stamps' Issued by China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

China is issuing a new design of postage stamps, exclusively for airmail, known as "patriotic stamps" and carrying a surcharge of five cents (about one American cent by present exchange) above the face value.

The extra charge is to be devoted to relief of war refugees.

New Sensation Sweeps Russia As Ukraine Leaders Disappear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The recent mysterious disappearance of the two principal Communist leaders in the Ukraine—S. V. Kossior and V. Y. Chubar—has probably caused more of a sensation inside Russia than all the other arrests and executions since 1936.

These two men were not well known abroad, but Soviet citizens were aware that they not only exercised supreme control over the affairs of 30,000,000 Ukrainians, but also belonged to the tight little "inner cabinet"—the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—which has the last word about Communist policy inside and outside Russia.

Until the disappearance of these two men, the nation-wide "purges" which started in the summer of 1936 had not yet touched the Communist "holy of holies," the Politboro. Now that Messrs. Kossior and Chubar are reported to have been implicated in the conspiracy against Joseph Stalin, as their disappearance suggests, the fundamentl cleavage created by this conflict among the Soviet ruling group becomes fully apparent.

The Ukrainian Party leaders have not been openly or formally removed. It was necessary to dispose of them with great care, because of their prestige with millions of men and women. So they simply disappeared from public view, and also from their circle of intimates, as hundreds of lesser persons have done since the summer of 1936. At the same time, as is always true when leaders of such importance are overthrown in Russia, their followers have also been rounded up in hundreds, on such charges as "Trotskyism," "national chauvinism," espionage and treason.

Has Suffered Severely

The Ukraine has probably undergone more "purges" since the Bolshevik Revolution than any other part of Russia. Communist leaders have always feared that the Ukrainians were conspiring with their fellows in neighboring European countries to set up an independent state. In theory, the Ukrainians inside Russia are assured of virtual autonomy, but in practice they are ruled with a tight rein by Communist Party "bosses" sent from Moscow. The chief of these "bosses" for the past decade were Messrs. Chubar and Kossior.

Their disappearance has caused universal bewilderment especially because they were always regarded as unshakably faithful followers of Stalin. No shadow of suspicion had rested upon them until this year. They had directed several "purges" of fellow Ukrainians and fellow Communists in the past, ruthlessly disposing of men and women who fought with them through the revolution and civil wars.

These two men joined the Bolshevik Party in 1907, 10 years before the revolution, and sided firmly with Stalin in all his factional disputes inside the Communist Party. Mr. Kossior first became a leading Party boss in the Ukraine in 1920, and after an absence of three years spent in organizing the Party machine in Siberia in 1922-25, he returned to supreme command in the Ukraine in 1925 and held that post for 13 years, exercising powers of life and death equivalent to those of an Asiatic despot. He was ably seconded by Mr. Chubar, who was chairman of the Ukrainian Council of People's Commissars.

Actual Membership Unknown

The actual membership of the Communist "inner cabinet"—the Politboro—has not been formally announced for several years. It is inferred from the list of men who sign their names to documents on state occasions. Such lists usually contain 12 or 13 names, which are taken to be the 10 members of the Politboro and two or three alternates.

Nine names on this list are the same as they were a year ago, and these are taken to be the men who really rule Russia. Besides Joseph Stalin and seven of his veteran associates, they include Nicholas I. Yezhoff, whose comet-like rise to power has resulted from his discovery and suppression of a nation-wide Communist conspiracy against Stalin.

But since the summer of 1937 four men have disappeared from the list, and their whereabouts is unknown. Two new names have partially substituted for their loss. The four missing men are Messrs. Kossior and Chubar: M. Rukhimovich, who then directed the powerful Party Control Commission; and Valeri I. Mezhlauk, who organized and built up the State Planning Commission, from which he was promoted to head the Commissariat of Heavy Industry for a short time before he disappeared.

The two new men are L. Kruschev, the Party "boss" of Moscow Region, and Michael M. Kaganovich, Commissar of Defense Industry and brother of Lazare Kaganovich, who was the only Jew in the "inner cabinet" until his brother's recent promotion.

14 Reported Held In New Soviet Plot

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 8

A purported revolutionary plot to separate the Asiatic Republic of Azerbaijan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is revealed with publication in the Baku newspaper, Bakinski Rabotnik, of the indictment of 14 state officials.

Twelve of the 14 already have confessed, according to the report from Baku, capital of the Republic which is in southeastern Russia bordering the Caspian Sea.

The organized revolutionary group, existing within the Commissariat of Agriculture of Azerbaijan, was said to have plotted the assassination of Communist leaders and an effort to restore capitalism under bourgeois nationalist regime.

Celluloid Collar Doomed

LONDON (AP) — Celluloid collars and cuffs are threatened with extinction due to the report of a Government investigating committee which recommended their abolition because of inflammability.

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Fur Shop—Second Floor

Soviet-Japan Truce Forecast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Neither Japan nor Russia seems willing to risk a full-fledged war with one another at this time, said a report published by the Foreign Policy Association.

Written by David H. Popper, the report said:

Japan could not easily confront an additional opponent; and the U. S. S. R., whose military power became a subject of dispute after the recent political purge, had to reckon with the possibility that Hitler would seize the opportunity afforded by war in the Far East to extend his dominion in eastern Europe—a contingency greatly feared by the French and the Czechs.

The Association, a private research organization, said Mr. Popper's conclusions were reached despite the current struggle of Russia and Japan for possession of strategic Changkufeng Hill.

Mr. Popper expressed the opinion that, if the war between China and Japan continued long enough, "the West may yet again be found in its historic role of moderator, if not of liquidator, of Japan's present gains by the sword—provided China itself does not liquidate them." He said the prestige and influence of the western democracies were increasing as Japan's fighting potentialities waned.

He reported also signs that the United States might be gradually abandoning its "attitude of formal impartiality."

China Charges 'Puppet' Plot

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8 (AP)—Chinese sources reported today that secret negotiations had been exposed by which separatists were plotting an independent South China Government pledged to close co-operation with Japan.

There was no confirmation of the report in neutral sources. But it long has been known that Japan was attempting to sway South China away from the Central Government with tactics in Canton similar to those used in Manchuria and Peiping.

Japan, the Chinese declared, was holding out a promise that organization of a co-operative new Government would prevent spread of the war to South China and end disastrous aerial bombardments of Canton.

Chinese said the negotiations were being carried on by Chen Chung-Fu as representative of a group of disgruntled Chinese politicians now in Hong Kong. Chen was described as a former Chairman of the North China Foreign Affairs Committee and as an influential politician.

Japan's hope, they said, was to sever South China from the Chinese Central Government in order to split its resistance to the Japanese invasion.

Groups in Shanghai Support Government On Local Trials

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8 (AP)—Fifteen Shanghai organizations cabled President Roosevelt today in support of the Chinese Government's protest against the new policy of the Municipal Council in handling terrorists.

The Municipal Council was charged with "illegally handing over to the Japanese for certain execution young Chinese patriots charged with terrorist acts against disloyal Chinese."

Signers of the message included several American missionaries.

Police still hold 20 alleged terrorists whom they have threatened to turn over to the Japanese.

The Municipal Council on July 18 promulgated strict emergency regulations under which it was decreed anyone committing an armed crime against the military forces would be turned over to the latter.

It also was stipulated that anyone committing an armed crime would be denied sanctuary in the International Settlement.

Ten days later the municipal police handed over to Japanese authorities an alleged Chinese terrorist.

Foreigners immediately questioned the moral and legal right of the police action and also whether it violated the agreement between the Chinese Government and foreign Governments, including the United States, for the administration of local courts.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Bunch Turns Porter

By J. M. E. Crawshaw

The weather had been dry for so long that everything looked parched. The fields were dry, the garden was dry, the yard was dry, even the air seemed dry and lifeless.

Mr. Brown, the farmer, shook his head and said he had never seen such a year. "If it goes on like this there won't be any hay for the cattle to eat in the winter," he said, and looked very serious. Miss Brown looked serious, too, because she was very fond of the twelve cows, Daisy, Dolly, Maisie, Molly, Gracie, Folly, Pansy, Petal, Patsy, Buttercup, Butterfly, and Butterball, and the four calves, Clara, Cora, Thora, and Flora. She thought it would be dreadful if they had no hay to eat.

Bunch, the dog, looked serious as well. He didn't like the heat and drought, it made him lazy and sleepy. He used to lie in the farmyard in a patch of shade, following it round until it disappeared altogether. Then he would go to the kitchen and lie in the draught between the back door and the passage and wish the rain would come.

In the Lower Field

It became more and more difficult to find cool places to play in. Miss Brown got into the habit of going down to the Lower Field, where the young calves, Clara, Cora, Thora, and Flora lived. There was a little stream running through it, and sometimes a breeze skimmed along. You could sit among the twisty roots of the willow tree and dangle your toes in the water, and watch the leaves making patterns on the surface of the stream. In the hottest part of the day the calves would come and stand in the water, flicking their tails at the flies.

One afternoon when it was even hotter than usual, Miss Brown took her poetry book down to the Lower Field. She was going to recite a poem for the school Speech Day, and she was very anxious to learn it perfectly. She sat at the foot of the willow tree and began to whisper her poem out loud:

"Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of crystal light,
Into a sea of dew . . ."

It was a very sleepy sort of poem, all about fishing for stars, and sailing along, and presently Miss Brown's head nodded, and her whisper got softer and softer, till it stopped altogether. She was asleep.

Suddenly a rush of wind made her jump up in a hurry. While she had slept, the clouds had slowly crept over the sky until it was quite dark and stormy-looking, and now big drops of rain were falling, splash, splash, splash, into the stream. The drops were so heavy that they made little holes where they plopped down, and the noise as they fell on the willow leaves was like a lot of children running.

Miss Brown Has an Idea

Miss Brown picked up the shoes she had taken off and flew across the grass to the barn where Clara, Cora, Thora, and Flora slept at night. Bunch came leaping beside her, and as soon as she was safe in the straw at the back of the barn, he went to the door and sniffed the good smell of rain on dry ground. Miss Brown sniffed, too, it was such a cool, fresh smell.

By and by it got a little too cool. The rain had started to fall steadily now and the clouds had covered all the sky with a thick, gray curtain. Miss Brown shivered a bit in her thin frock. She was hungry, too. Presently she had an idea, and hunting in her pocket for the stub of a pencil, she took the bit of paper she used for marking the place in the poetry book and began to write.

Mrs. Brown looked out of the kitchen window at the gathering clouds and wondered if Miss Brown would notice them and come home before the rain fell. She peeped at the cake baking in the oven, and decided she couldn't leave it while she went to look for her, because it was nearly done and might burn if it were not watched. She glanced at the window again. The rain was already beginning to fall quite heavily. Miss Brown would get wet.

"Oh, dear!" thought Mrs. Brown. "And she has a clean frock on, too!"

It was just as she was taking the cake out of the oven that there came a thump at the back door. Mrs. Brown set the cake down carefully on the wire tray and went to see who had knocked in that strange manner. Bunch, his coat as wet as a dog's coat could possibly be, stood wagging and smiling on the doorstep. In his mouth he held a sodden bit of paper.

"My gracious!" gasped Mrs. Brown.

She grabbed a towel which hung behind the back door and wrapped Bunch in it. Then she read the note he had brought:

"MAROONED IN BARN. Please send my MACKINTOSH and HAT back with BUNCH. BETTY."

"Well," said Mrs. Brown. "What an idea!"

She took Miss Brown's mackintosh and sou'wester down from their peg behind the back door and rolled them up neatly, Bunch, who looked rather like a bundle himself, with the towel still wrapped round him, watching her all the time. Then Mrs. Brown tied a piece of string round the coat and hat, and fixed the roll to the front of his collar. He held it carefully in his mouth to keep it steady. When everything was ready Mrs. Brown opened the door and said, "Fetch, Bunch! Fetch Betty!"

A Wet Run

Bunch needed no telling. He ran proudly through the rain with his head held high and his teeth gripping the bundle firmly.

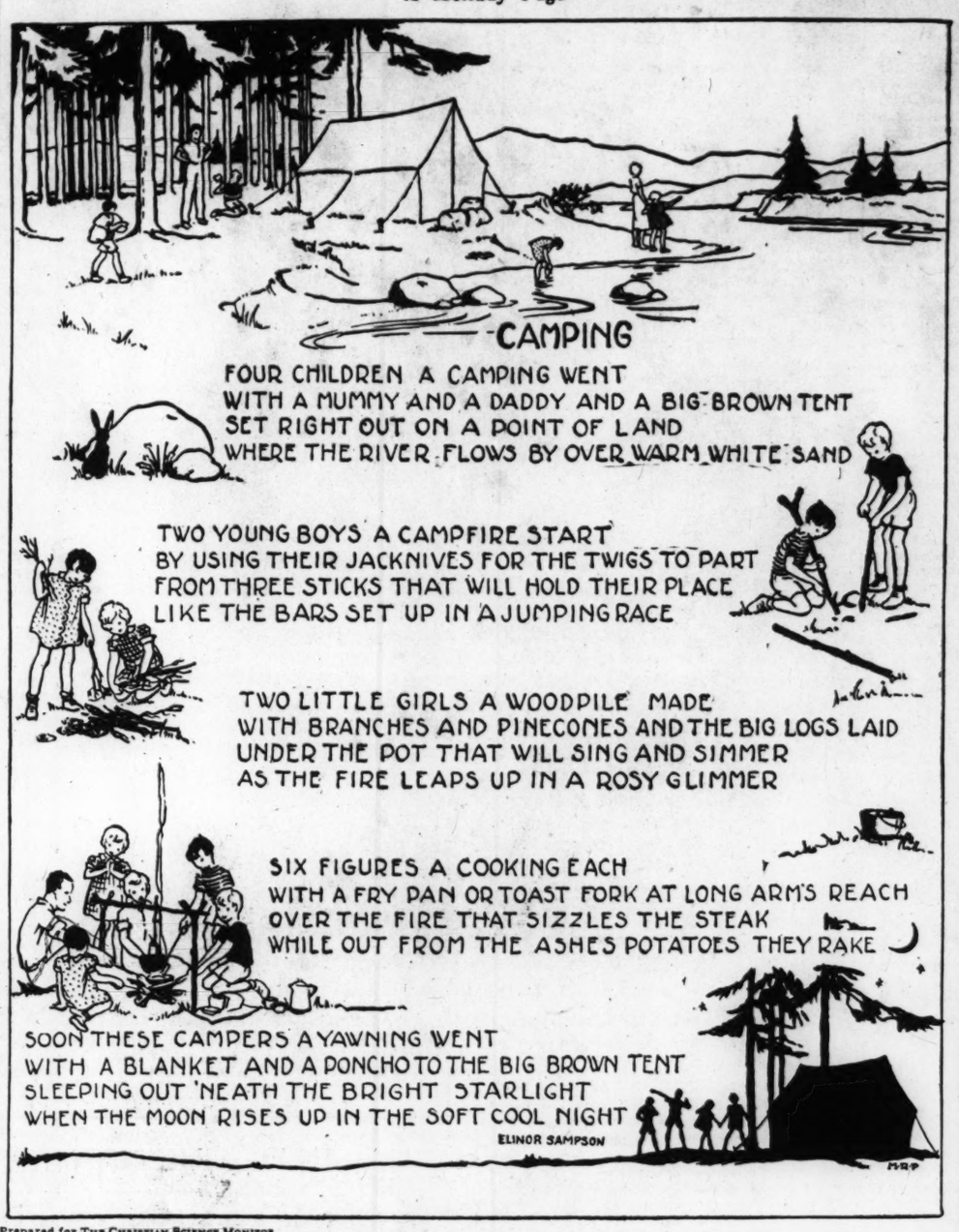
Through the farmyard he went, there the six hens, Dora, Queechy, Esther, Susan, Sophia, and Polly-Yellow-Stockings, watched him from the door of their little house; then across the Home Field with the rain sluicing down his back and into his eyes, and through the Long Acre Field where the twelve cows, Daisy, Dolly, Maisie, Molly, Gracie, Folly, Pansy, Petal, Patsy, Buttercup, Butterfly, and Butterball, turned their heads to watch him and said, "Moo! Moooooooooo!"

Bunch took no notice. He trotted down the field, wriggled under the gate, through the Lower Field, across the stream, into the barn, and up to Miss Brown, who was sitting on the shafts of the cart Mr. Brown fetched the straw in.

"Oh, Bunch!" cried Miss Brown, "What a clever dog you are!"

She untied the string and shook out her mackintosh and sou'wester—Bunch had carried them so carefully that they were not torn one little bit, only the coat was rather muddy where he had wriggled under the gate. And when she had put them on she ran out into the rain with Bunch beside her, and raced across the Lower Field, and the Long Acre Field, and the Home Field, and the farmyard to the kitchen door.

"Well done, Bunch!" said Mrs. Brown as she rubbed him dry by the fire. "You are as good as a porter any day!"


CAMPING
FOUR CHILDREN A CAMPING WENT
WITH A MUMMY AND A DADDY AND A BIG BROWN TENT
SET RIGHT OUT ON A POINT OF LAND
WHERE THE RIVER FLOWS BY OVER WARM WHITE SAND
TWO YOUNG BOYS A CAMPFIRE START
BY USING THEIR JACKNIVES FOR THE TWIGS TO PART
FROM THREE STICKS THAT WILL HOLD THEIR PLACE
LIKE THE BARS SET UP IN A JUMPING RACE
TWO LITTLE GIRLS A WOODPILE MADE
WITH BRANCHES AND PINECONES AND THE BIG LOGS LAID
UNDER THE POT THAT WILL SING AND SIMMER
AS THE FIRE LEAPS UP IN A ROSY GLIMMER
SIX FIGURES A COOKING EACH
WITH A FRY PAN OR TOAST FORK AT LONG ARM'S REACH
OVER THE FIRE THAT SIZZLES THE STEAK
WHILE OUT FROM THE ASHES POTATOES THEY RAKE
SOON THESE CAMPERS A YAWNING WENT
WITH A BLANKET AND A PONCHO TO THE BIG BROWN TENT
SLEEPING OUT 'NEATH THE BRIGHT STARLIGHT
WHEN THE MOON RISES UP IN THE SOFT COOL NIGHT
ELINOR SAMPSON

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

An Indian and a Paleface Doll

We do not know her name. It might have been Morning Star. But we know she was very small, and that she did something very big. She stopped a war—before it began! Without intending to, or even understanding what it was all about.

Her father was the "Big Chief" of the Indians. He was very angry. He said his warriors would fight the white men, those palefaces—because the palefaces took the Indians' land. The Great White Father had said—

Morning Star did not understand what he had said. She only knew that their wigwams were in a different place——that just across the big meadow were the white tents of the paleface soldiers. The tom-tom drums were sounding. Every day more warriors came. Morning Star was excited.

She liked being in a different place. She ran down a little path in the woods to see where it went—stopped to pick some berries, to look at some flowers on the edge of a field. The sun went down. When she looked for the path, she couldn't find it. All at once a paleface soldier stood beside her—and before she knew it, she was in the big tent of the palefaces.

Pink as a Rose

They were looking at her. And the Captain and the Captain's wife spoke kindly. But Morning Star did not know what they were saying. She shut her eyes, and cried and cried. When she opened them again, she stopped crying so suddenly a sob broke right in two, one half never sounding at all!

Close beside her was a paleface child with yellow hair—and in her arms a paleface doll. The doll had yellow hair, too, and a pink dress—pink as the rose flowers, thought Morning Star. As she looked, the paleface child put the doll in her hands. Oh, how tightly Morning Star held it! When she fell asleep that night she was still holding it. When next morning the paleface soldier carried her back across the meadow to the Indian camp, she was still holding that paleface doll, holding it fast in her chubby brown arms.

The "Big Chief" of the Indians was so glad to see his daughter again that he called all the warriors together. And this is what he said to them.

"You see my daughter Morning Star standing beside me. The palefaces found her. They have brought her back. They did her no harm. The daughter of the Chief of the palefaces gave her a present."

The Wigwams Depart

He held up the doll for them to see. And every warrior smiled, some even laughed aloud. One put out his hand to feel of the pink dress. And the Chief spoke again. "If the palefaces are so kind to my daughter, they cannot want to hurt the Indian. Perhaps—a mistake has been made. It may be that the Great White Father does not understand about the land."

While the Chief was speaking, it was very quiet. Not a warrior stirred. Morning Star kept still too, holding the doll. For a moment, the Big Chief stood silent. Then he said, "We cannot fight these palefaces who have been kind to Morning Star. Tonight—before the first dawn-bird sings—we will go home."

The next morning, when the soldiers looked across the meadow—not one wigwam did they see. The Captain of the soldiers looked. He could hardly believe his eyes—but it was so. On that pleasant hillside in the morning sun, there was not one wigwam, or a warrior—or the faintest sound of a tom-tom drum.

Tuppenny and the Cuckoo

When Tuppenny was in bed, and the street lamp outside was making bright patterns on the window and throwing great black shadows into the room, she could see five big steps, which weren't there in the day-time, climbing up the nursery wall.

There was a square black step behind the chair, and one beside the table, and one beside the bookcase, and one beside the mantelpiece, and one beside the cuckoo-clock.

"I can climb those steps," said Tuppenny.

When she pretended very hard, her legs seemed to grow longer, and her feet bigger, so she went hop—hop—hop—hop—hop right up to the cuckoo-clock.

And there she found the Cuckoo, sitting just inside his brown doorway on a brown rocker-chair.

He poked his head out at her, and said, "Cuckoo! Who are you? Cuckoo!"

"I'm Tuppenny," said Tupenny.

"How d'you do?" replied the Cuckoo. "Won't you come inside and I'll show you my house. My wife is very busy at the moment. She is downstairs doing the washing."

A Neat Kitchen

"I didn't know you had a downstairs house, too," said Tuppenny.

"Why, yes!" said the Cuckoo. "This is just the porch where I sit in the rocker and read my newspaper. It's very handy when I have to put my head out and tell you the time."

The Cuckoo went on chattering as they made their way down the winding, twisty, brown stairs.

The last step of the stairs led right into the Cuckoo's kitchen. It was very bright and neat, and full of smart, brown-painted furniture. And there was Matilda scrubbing away at the washing board.

"This is Tuppenny, my dear," said the Cuckoo.

Matilda gave a little curtsy.

Matilda Helps

"How d'you do," said Matilda. "You'll excuse me if I don't shake hands, I am so very busy."

Tuppenny was quite sorry when the Cuckoo took her upstairs to the porch again. But he let her sit in the rocker while he told her what a busy time he had poking his head out into the nursery every hour.

Just then they heard Matilda running up the stairs calling, "My love, it's two minutes to eight o'clock, and I feel sure you'll forget."

"Why, so it is!" said the Cuckoo, pulling a shining silver watch from a pocket in his shiny brown waistcoat.

"I must go," said Tuppenny. "Thank you so much for showing me your house."

She said good-by to the Cuckoo, and to Matilda, who was drying her soapy hands on her apron, and then jumped down the big black steps again, hop—hop—hop—hop—hop, so fast that she was snuggling beneath the bed-clothes when the Cuckoo threw open his door and poked his head out.

"Cuckoo!" he said. "Cuckoo, cuckoo—"

But Tuppenny didn't hear any more, because she was asleep.

Father Killdeer Plays a Trick

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

"Deer? Deer? Dee-eer?" called Mother Killdeer as she trotted across the field. Her voice was soft and happy. It was not at all like the loud, sharp tone that she used when she was alarmed.

Mother Killdeer seemed to be asking a question, but she really was saying something to her children. "Food, Food!" her calls meant. "If you youngsters want breakfast, come here and catch grasshoppers."

The Killdeer children came as fast as they could. One of them flew a little way, but the others ran on the ground. They had long, strong legs that were good for running.

Indeed, legs were better than wings when the killdeers ate breakfast. They could not catch insects while they flew, but they could do so easily when they ran. The young birds chased grasshoppers, swallowing many of them.

A Strange Nest

The Killdeer children looked very much like their mother. They had white breasts and grayish brown backs, with brick-red feathers near their tails. They had black rings about their heads; but where Mother had two black bands on her breast, they had only one. Even that one band was dull. It was not rich and velvety like the black on their mother's feathers.

The children had been able to run since they were very young. As soon as their down became dry and fluffy, they began to scamper about and pick up good-tasting insects. They learned how to dodge, turn and stop suddenly. They even began to call "Deer? Deer?" in their thin little voices. Their calls sounded very much like the "Peep-peeps" of baby chicks.

When the baby Killdeers began running about, they did not come home to the nest. Indeed, they had no real nest to come to. When she wanted to lay her eggs, Mother Killdeer merely chose a place among the pebbles of a dried-up creek. She pushed some of the stones aside, put some bits of wood in their places, and settled down to lay her first egg. It was blunt at one end and pointed at the other; its buff shell had many brown spots. It looked almost like another stone as it lay among the pebbles.

The next day and the next, Mother Killdeer laid eggs. They were so large that three seemed to be all she could cover. But she laid a fourth one before she began to sit on them. She must do that for four whole weeks before the spotted eggs could hatch.

Of course, Mother Killdeer had a good deal of help while the eggs were getting ready to hatch. Her mate often flew to the dry creek bed, waiting until she went away. Then he fluffed out his feathers and began to sit, staying until she came back. On some days, Mother Killdeer was away so much that her mate did almost all the sitting. But he never complained. He always was ready to care for the eggs when his wife wanted to go away again.

A Clever Ruse

One day, when Mother Killdeer was on her "nest," a boy came across the field. He walked along the dried-up creek, looking for odd stones and agates. Sometimes he picked up pebbles and tossed them, just to see how far he could throw.

As the boy picked up one pebble, he heard a loud, sharp cry. Father Killdeer tumbled down and began to limp along the ground. He fluttered his wings, dragged one leg, and stumbled over large stones. But when the boy tried to pick him up and help him, he managed to get away. He called "Kill-dee! Kill-dee!" as if he were saying, "Don't touch me!"

Of course, the boy tried to pick him up once more—and once more, Father Killdeer fluttered away. Time after time he did that, till the boy was far out in the field, away from Mother Killdeer and her eggs.

That was just what Father Killdeer wanted. He fluttered along the ground a bit farther; then he stood up and ran. When running seemed too slow, he flew. As he flew, he called "Kill-dee" many, many times. He made so much noise that every other killdeer in the field heard him. Many of them flew about, calling "Kill-dee" or "Kill-deer," too.

The boy watched the birds and grinned. "Good for you, Father Killdeer," he said. "I wouldn't have hurt you for anything—and I wouldn't have harmed your eggs, either. But you didn't know that. So you played a trick on me, and led me so far away that I couldn't find your home if I tried.

"Well, I'm not going to try. If all of us treat you well, perhaps you will let us see your babies when they are hatched and can run about!"

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Mother Killdeer Laid Her Eggs Among Pebbles and Bits of Wood

The Killdeer Children Had Black Rings About Their Heads

'What Is the Time?'

Tick-tock! Ding-dong! Have you ever wondered how people told the time before they had clocks and watches?

Very long ago, we may suppose, a man sat in the sun and watched the shadow of a pointed rock moving slowly across the ground.

"I will wait until that long shadow-finger points to that stone," he thought, "and then it will be time to go home."

And so the first sundial originated.

It is believed that the earliest mention of a sundial is to be found in the Bible where, in Isaiah, we read: "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sundial of Ahaz." It was probably no more than a pole stuck in the earth in a sunny place, the shadow from which told the passing of the hours as it moved over the rough divisions of the circle marked on the ground.

Later on, shadows were measured on a dial, or face. This dial had figures marked on it, and a little upright finger in the center by means of which the shadow was cast. There were also moon dials for use at night, and pocket dials which were carried in the same way as people carry watches.

These sun and moon dials, as you will realize, were useless in cloudy weather, and people soon began to invent time-keepers that would work under all conditions. The ancient Egyptians, for instance, used a stone jar with a small hole in the bottom. The jar was filled with water which always took the same time to leak through the hole. The sides of the jar were divided into spaces from which the hours were read off.

Sand- or hour-glasses were also used. These were much like the water jar, only sand instead of water was used. You have probably seen a sand-glass. They are still used quite often for the timing of eggs that are being boiled.

In early days in England, the time was often told by the gradual burning down of candles which were marked in colored rings to show the passing of the hours.

None of these methods, however, was absolutely reliable, and the greatest advance of all was the discovery that a pendulum, of a given length, always takes the same time to make a complete swing. So that was how clocks came to be made.

The very latest clocks of all are plugged into the house electric supply, and so never need to be wound up!

Invitation

Against the azure
of the sky
and over our garden gate,
flutter by, butterfly,
come early and stay late.

We're watching for
your bright, silk wings,
so please don't hesitate,
flutter by, butterfly,
come early and stay late.

JANNIS PARKER

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The Home Forum

This Parent Business

WHILE the rest of the family climbed Noon Hill, I sat on the steamer rug at the edge of a small pond. On our outings, they are always solicitous about leaving me alone in the woods or on the beach or in the shade of a stone wall at a pasture's edge. I say tactfully: "I walked a lot this morning about the house. I had my exercise preparing the lunch. I'll rest." I never say bluntly: "It's so nice to be alone for awhile." Every woman who lives in the center of a talkative family will admit her agreement with me, I am sure, never feeling that she is disloyal or that she is casting any aspersion on the members of her family. She knows it is pleasant occasionally to look and watch and think in solitude, with no questions or conversations to demand that she think objectively.

I have always felt this little pond quite insignificant, distinguished only because it is water in the woods below a lovely, junipered field. The children like it because, in the summer, they can swim in it and, in the winter, skate on its ice. And it has been useful to us on hot days, when we have found our usual picnic ground on the nearby hill-pasture too sunny; because, here, on the grass where I was waiting, close to the edge of the water under trees beside an old dam, it is always cool.

* * *

NOW, RESTING MY back against a tree, my knitting bag unopened beside me, I looked to the far end of the unevenly-shored pool and discovered charm in it. Tall pines darkly green and thickly needled at the top, underbrush and small-leaved trees hiding their lower trunks, gave dignity and distinction, as tall pines always do, to the small pond below. The shrub-like water weeds growing near me, a cheerful yellowish green, moved daintily over the water in the breeze. The gray water gently rippled and the grasses, at the edge of the wood path which led to the dam, swayed in graceful arches. A bullfrog boomed occasionally; birds chirped and warbled in the trees.

I opened my knitting bag and took out the silk tie I was making. I looked in my bag to see if there was enough material with which to finish it. When the tie is done, I thought, I'll knit a sweater for John to take to camp. I planned its details, a circular neck with short ribbed cuffs. I suppose it was the thought of John and his wearing apparel which caused me to think of the drive from home. Anyway, I smiled to myself at our recent ordeal, and wondered if we would have the same sort of journey home.

* * *

WHEN WE HAD passed beyond the heavy city traffic, the change in drivers had come, as it has now the last few times we have driven to the country. It is always the same. The father slows down, stops the car, looks grimly determined and makes a speech to the air, to the roadside, and to me, as if the children were not present: "It's one of the things we've got to go through. It's like teaching them to swim. It has to be done. The sooner it's over, the better. He'll be old enough for his license soon and he must learn to drive." Reluctantly, but dutifully, I climb out of my comfortable front seat into the less easy back of the old car, while John slides eagerly into the seat behind the wheel which his father has vacated. The dog jumps on my lap, turning around three or four times, clawing my knees, partly trying to make herself comfortable for a nap, partly, I think, chagrined at being so rudely wakened and pushed off the knees of her master.

The father says: "Easy now with your shifting. Take it easy!" The boy, trying to remember previous instructions, jerks the car into motion and then jerks it again. The daughter says brightly and tactlessly: "Why do we always bump so when Johnny drives?" I nudge her and silence her with the usual finger to the lip. The father says: "Take your time! Take your time! Slow up now around this curve! Keep to the right, keep to the right, KEEP TO THE RIGHT!" He sinks back in his seat, turns to look at me for sympathy and says in a dramatic, martyred tone: "Oh, why do we have to go through these things?"

I look behind at a line of cars trailing the narrow road behind us. I can imagine their annoyance at being held up. I say: "John, drive slowly now and well over to the right. There are dozens of cars about to pass you." If John groaned with impatience—which I think he did—I could scarcely blame him; for his father, too, was again exhorting him: "Go slowly, keep to the right." Peggy pipes: "The trouble with Johnny is he doesn't steer straight." John, veering startlingly to the left side of the road, curtly suggests that she close her eyes and pretend that she's asleep. When we arrive at our destination and are pulled to a sudden stop, we shake off our restraint, breathe deeply once again and tell John he does really awfully well and that we know he is going to be a splendid driver.

* * *

YES, WE HAVE to go through with it, I thought. His father is right. I jumped optimistically from the near past into the not too distant future. We'll soon, say within another six months, watch him drive off, quietly, smoothly, with no sudden stops and starts, master of the machine. We'll watch with the same parental satisfaction that we felt when he first swam, at eight years old, from the floating raft forty yards into shore.

This parent business. One can give it endless thought, plan courses of action, make personal resolutions. Here in the quiet of the woods I gave it thought; and for one thing I determined that, if a hundred cars were behind us on the drive home, I'd say never a word. But what was it that I was going to do just before I had had that thought? Oh, yes, tidy up, stand up to straighten my skirt, run my comb through my hair and powder my nose, perform those rites which so minister to feminine well-being, alone in the woods or anywhere else.

* * *

AS I REPLACED the worn black circular vanity box, my eye fell on a small bright spot in the woods at the side. Two rocks below a birch-tree trunk, seen through an arch of branches, bent over the water. The sun struck one end of the smaller stone, gilding it, and dappled the top surface of the larger one. It yellowed grasses and leaves on the shore. A small vista, but charming. I liked the whole pond the better for having seen that small part of it in a sunny moment.

When Mimi, the little black dog, rushed with business-like intensity through the bushes and down the old cart road toward me, I knew my wait was over and that I'd be hearing chatter soon—and liking it. Because, as any mother who is the center of a talkative family knows, it is pleasant enough to be alone and away from the family, for only an hour or two.

CATHARINE COFFEEN

Freeing Poetry

THE range of poetry is wider than the range of architecture or, for that matter, of any of the arts. It concerns itself with everything in life, little or big, new or old, worldly or unworldly. It is impossible, therefore, to reduce the themes of poetry to a table of topics. Bacon is said, in his essays, to have considered all the great things in life, and his list of titles to the essays to be a list of such great things. Poetry, however, is just as much concerned with things that men in great place hold inconsequential as with those they hold consequential. One wonders what Horace Walpole, for instance, thought in his heart of Burns writing about a mouse upturned by the plough. The long preaching on the sparrow's fall must have had some effect, but the conventional values that the centers put upon things in life are apt to prevail. The poets have, like the clerics, been many of them against the world and its ways. So it is nowadays in poetry we do not find the laudation of war and power, leadership and high place, that were general in times when poets were hangers-on at courts, or clerics dependent on some lord's bounty, or impecunious men about town who could not publish except under patronage. In the old days the poets who lived by the theaters or by hackwork generally were more independent than these others, but they had nothing like the freedom of a Whitman or a Masefield.—From "The Time of Tennyson," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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A GREEK AMPHORA

THIS amphora is one of the most popular ancient Greek vases in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is notable for its splendid shape, a form commonly molded by Greek potters for vessels useful in daily life.

The word *amphora* describes this vase, for it means to carry on both sides. These containers were used for storage of such provisions as honey and oils and corn. The shape was planned so that the vessel could be used efficiently for this purpose. In making the vase, the consideration of durability and utility came first; the ornament was a secondary feature.

As we look at Greek vases today, carefully exhibited behind glass showcases of art museums, we are inclined to think of their artistic merit primarily. Appealing to the eye is the shape, the proportion of width to height, the globular body.

In ornamenting the vase with decorative motives and figures, the Greek potter was following an inclination which is found wherever there is some trace of civilization. There are many ways of embellishing the smooth surface, but the early Greeks who made this vase chose to incise black figures on a red background. The fine luster of the glaze, the sensitiveness of the outlines, the qualifying details, all cut or scratched upon the surface, give sufficient evidence of fine artistry in a period which was once—and not very long ago—considered primitive. The black-figured vase style had evolved in Athens before the middle of the sixth century. Subsequently, it was replaced by the more flowing, more sophisticated red-figured style which prevailed during the Golden Age.

Greek vases were adorned with borders, such as the honeysuckle pattern circling the neck, and with figures illustrating either some myth or some scene from daily life in Athens. The latter subjects are called genre. This portrayal on the Boston Museum amphora is a genre scene, in which a Greek lady is being fitted to a pair of shoes. We may see the shoemakers at their tasks, their work benches, and the tools of their trade. The figures and articles have been distributed over the surface so that they do not crowd each other, and so they are as appealing to the eye decoratively as they are effective in recording an episode. We learn something about Greek life when we examine this vase.

If we look closely, even at this photograph, we perceive the scratched or incised lines which define contours and indicate drapery folds and muscles. In these earlier vases, the draftsmen did not aim to represent their forms in space, in three dimensions. Later vase-makers were more realistic. But they made nothing more beautiful to many of us than these distinguished black-figured vases.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Through Grecian Seas

LONG before the patient stars had paled in the East, our neighbours were up and doing. Lights curtseyed on a glassy sea. The Greek lilting equivalent for "Heave" and "Vast heaving" accompanied our dreaming.

These fishermen were the earliest birds, but we too were out and away before the cocks a'shore had done with crowing in the day.

"A mirrored dawn," was all I had time to enter in my jottings, and the Log opens as usual with:

"Another 4.0 a. m. departure."

How very soon one drops into a routine. These early risings were by now the expected thing. The cook of the day was nominally first to rise, to light a "Primus" in the galley, and to serve out a "dish of cocoa" all round, before we undertook the labour of heaving the anchor off the ground and hoisting the mainsail. As a rule we were most of us in and out of the sea, either in the half-light and straight from our blankets, or—if the breeze was very faint—immediately after getting under way. In the latter case, it was as well to dive from the bow, and be ready to seize a rope's end hung over the quarter; otherwise one might bob up a'stern unnoticed, and quite easily be left behind. . . .

The roust out; the dive over the side; the donning of the minimum of clothing over a tingling body; the snack of cocoa; the hanging of our "rugs and fair (?) blankets" (Od. III) in the rigging, to remain there till the rising sun had licked up the night dew; and each of us was ready for the day. It is surprising how little any of us want in the way of accoutrements, given the right conditions for living free.

The Log goes on.

"Till 8.0 a. m. it was a flat calm, and we ran close along the level shore, and watched the world of dust and heat with no small content. It is very 'steep-to,' so we were able to keep about two hundred yards from the road, which was great fun."

Indeed, I know of few better entertainments than coasting an interesting shore so closely that one can observe the incidents of life along the beach, particularly when, as here, the beach happens to be used as highway.

Poor men staggered along under burdens, the less needy marched behind their laden mules, the affluent rode ambling horses; brightly coloured carts bowled along from village to village; black-robed and steepie-hatted priests jogged jauntily on donkeys; children drove geese and goats and turkeys; girls waved their kerchiefs—and all so near at hand that we seemed to be travelling the same road together. An amusing and unusual sea experience.

For several hours we thus continued on our way, while the traffic of the countryside passed in procession, "looking," as Cynthia remarked, "very much like the dado round our nursery."

While from immediately behind this little level strip of sand, the Achaian mountains climbed steep towards the sky.—ERIC WHARTON, in "Wine-Dark Seas." (London: Williams & Norgate.)

Harbor in the Fog

IN THE dark harbor
Bell buoys talk all at once
And tug-whistles
Shrill their old anxiety
To the night.
Now the deep voices of ships
Answer them back,
Consolingly.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

What Is Christian Science?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH Christian Science spreading rapidly all over the world, bringing true joy and health to those who practice its teachings, it may appear strange to ask the question which forms the title of this article, What is Christian Science? However, though great numbers of people have learned what Christian Science is, and for years have been faithful adherents of this religion, there are many who as yet know nothing about it, and some who today, for the first time, will read a copy of this international daily newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*, founded in 1908 by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy.

A dictionary defines "science" as "knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking." And that which is Christian relates to the Master, Christ Jesus, and his teachings or doctrine. These are helpful thoughts to bear in mind as one begins to investigate Christian Science.

Of utmost importance is Mrs. Eddy's answer to "*How would you define Christian Science?*" This question is found in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1) and is answered as follows: "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." How clear is this definition of Christian Science! Through earnest study of this Science, and application of its rules, the unfoldment of good in one's consciousness comes about naturally. This is proof of God's power and presence.

Christian Science shows clearly that heaven is not a place, but a harmonious state of consciousness, to be enjoyed now. Doing the will of God, divine Love, constitutes the realization of the kingdom of heaven now. As one glimpses the truth of this, one is eager to press on to greater freedom of thought. Mrs. Eddy's most important work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," known as the Christian Science textbook, should be carefully studied. In this volume, so precious to many men and women, and used in conjunction with the Bible, is the simple yet profound statement (p. 482), "Christian Science is the law of Truth, which heals the sick on the basis of the one Mind or God."

We all know that law constitutes a rule of conduct, and that law-abiding people are obedient to the laws of their countries. A still more important duty is the individual recognition of and compliance with the law of God, divine Principle. Obedience to God is essentially a mental process. Right thought must precede right action. Christian Science reveals the true nature of God and His reflection, man. It is founded on the Bible, and Science and Health is indeed a "key" to that sacred book, for it unlocks its treasures, revealing its spiritual meaning, and thereby healing those who gain this understanding.

The Christian Scientist ascribes all power to God, the only Mind, the Principle of all that really exists. Having in some measure realized this divine truth, he is daily proving for himself that because man is the idea of God, there is no aggressive power able to prevent him from reflecting God's attributes. To express Life, Truth, and Love is his continuous work, his prayer or heart's desire. He endeavors to be kind, to be loving and helpful, forgiving and tolerant, generous and wise; in short, to prove his real identity as the reflection of God.

Sickness, sin, and sorrow are unlike God, good, therefore they are unreal. They are illusions or false beliefs; and in order to destroy them, one must correct one's thought about them. There is no comfort or ease in them, and we may well call them diseased beliefs. They disappear in proportion as the light of Truth dawns in one's consciousness. Christian Science enables its students to think clearly and reason rightly, since their conclusions are based on the spiritual fact that God, good, is the only Mind, therefore supreme. Through even a slight realization of this fact, the unreality of evil is exposed. Steadfast in his allegiance to Principle, praying that he may be a loyal follower of the Way-shower, Jesus the Christ, the student of Christian Science makes steady progress in spiritual understanding. Like the Psalmist, "his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night" (Psalms 1:2).

May all who today read of Christian Science for the first time look well into its teachings. In Science and Health (p. 344) Mrs. Eddy writes, "There are various methods of treating disease, which are not included in the commonly accepted systems; but there is only one which should be presented to the whole world, and that is the Christian Science which Jesus preached and practised and left to us as his rich legacy." To all who are receptive to Truth and who desire to benefit by its healing message, Christian Science extends a promise of incomparable value. Surely the Master proved his method of healing sin and sickness to be the one perfect way. May we not joyously claim this priceless inheritance?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Arrangement in Yellow

PERHAPS it was merely a craving for sunflower-seed,
but I shall ascribe to a burning creative need
the impulse which caused these three gold-finches, one by one,
to group themselves on great gold sunflowers, under the sun.

KENNETH PORTER

ΤΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μὲ τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην ἐξαπλουμένην ταχέως εἰς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον, φέρουσαν ἀληθινὴν χαρὰν καὶ ὑγείαν εἰς ὅσους ἐφαρμόζουν τὰς διδασκαλίας της, πιθανὸν νὰ φαίνεται παράδοξον τὸ νὰ προβάλλεται ἡ ἐρώτησις ἡ ὁποία εἶναι ὁ τίτλος τοῦ ἄρθρου τούτου, Τί εἶναι Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη; Καὶ ὅμως, μολονότι μέγας ἀριθμὸς ἀνθρώπων ἔχουν μάθει τι εἶναι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, καὶ ἐπὶ ἔτη ὑπῆρξαν πιστοὶ ὀπαδοὶ τῆς θρησκείας ταύτης, ὑπάρχουν πολλοὶ οἱ ὁποῖοι μέχρι τοῦδε δὲν ξεύρουν τίποτε περὶ αὐτῆς, καὶ μερικοὶ οἱ ὁποῖοι σήμερον, διὰ πρώτην φορὰν, θὰ διαβάσουν ἕνα ἀντίτυπον τῆς διεθνοῦς αὐτῆς καθημερινῆς ἐφημερίδος, The Christian Science Monitor, ἱδρυθείσης τὸ 1908 ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀνακαλυπτρίας καὶ Ἱδρυτρίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, Mary Baker Eddy.

Ἕνα λεξικὸν ὁρίζει τὴν "ἐπιστήμην" ὡς "γνῶσιν ἀποκτωμένην καὶ ἐπαληθευομένην ἀπὸ ἀκριβῆ παρατήρησιν καὶ ὀρθὴν σκέψιν". Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι Χριστιανικὸν ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὸν Διδάσκαλον, τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν, καὶ εἰς τὰς διδασκαλίας του ἢ τὸ δόγμα του. Αἱ σκέψεις αὗται εἶναι χρήσιμοι νὰ τὰς κρατῇ κανεὶς εἰς τὸν νοῦν του ὅταν ἀρχίζῃ νὰ ἐρευνᾷ τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην.

Ὑψίστης σημασίας εἶναι ἡ ἀπάντησις τῆς Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὸ "Πῶς θὰ ὡρίζατε τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην;" Ἡ ἐρώτησις αὕτη εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὸ "Rudimental Divine Science" (Στοιχειώδης Θεία Ἐπιστήμη σ. 1) ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις εἶναι ἡ ἑξῆς: "'Ὡς τὸν νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὸν νόμον τοῦ καλοῦ, ἑρμηνεύοντα καὶ ἀποδεικνύοντα τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν καὶ τὸν θεῖον κανόνα τῆς παγκοσμίου ἁρμονίας". Πόσον σαφὴς εἶναι αὐτὸς ὁ ὁρισμὸς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης! Μὲ εἰλικρινῆ σπουδὴν αὐτῆς τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἐφαρμογὴν τῶν κανόνων της, ἡ ἀνάπτυξις τοῦ καλοῦ εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται σχεδὸν φυσικῶς. Τοῦτο εἶναι ἀπόδειξις τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει καθαρὰ ὅτι ὁ οὐρανὸς δὲν εἶναι τόπος ἀλλὰ ἁρμονικὴ κατάστασις συνειδήσεως, διὰ νὰ τὴν ἀπολαύσῃ κανεὶς τώρα. Τὸ ποιεῖν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, ἀποτελεῖ τὴν πραγματοποίησιν τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν τώρα. Ἐφ'ὅσον ἀντιλαμβάνεταί τις τὴν ἀλήθειαν ταύτην εἶναι πρόθυμος νὰ βαδίσῃ πρὸς μεγαλειτέραν ἐλευθερίαν σκέψεως. Τὸ πλέον σημαντικὸν ἔργον τῆς Mrs. Eddy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), τὸ γνωστὸν ὡς ἐγχειρείδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ μελετηθῇ μετὰ προσοχῆς. Εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ βιβλίον, τὸ τόσον πολύτιμον διὰ πολλοὺς, ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ χρησιμοποιούμενον ὁμοῦ μὲ τὴν Βίβλον, ὑπάρχει ἡ ἁπλῆ καὶ ὅμως βαθεῖα ἔκθεσις (σ. 482), "'Η Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι ὁ νόμος τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὁ ὁποῖος θεραπεύει τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τοῦ ἑνὸς Νοῦ ἢ Θεοῦ."

"Ὅλοι γνωρίζομεν ὅτι ὁ νόμος ἀποτελεῖ ἕνα κανόνα ἀγωγῆς, καὶ ὅτι οἱ νομοταγεῖς ἄνθρωποι εἶναι εὐπειθεῖς εἰς τοὺς νόμους τῶν χωρῶν των. Καθ'ἡκον ἀκόμη σημαντικώτερον εἶναι ἡ ἀτομικὴ ἀναγνώρισις τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, καὶ ἡ ὑποταγὴ εἰς αὐτὸν. Ἡ ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὸν Θεὸν εἶναι οὐσιωδῶς νοερὰ πρᾶξις. Ἡ ὀρθὴ σκέψις κατ'ἀνάγκην προηγεῖται τῆς ὀρθῆς πράξεως. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ἀληθῆ φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀνταναklάσεώς Του, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Βασίζεται ἐπὶ τῆς Βίβλου, καὶ τὸ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία) βεβαίως εἶναι "κλεὶς" τοῦ ἱεροῦ αὐτοῦ βιβλίου, διότι ξεκλειδώνει τοὺς θησαυρούς του, ἀποκαλῦπτον τὴν πνευματικὴν του ἔννοιαν, καὶ θεραπεῦον τοιουτοτρόπως τοὺς ἀποκτῶντας αὐτὴν τὴν νόησιν.

Ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων ἀπονέμει πᾶσαν δύναμιν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν μόνον Νοῦν, τὴν Ἀρχὴν παντὸς ὅ,τι πράγματι ὑπάρχει. Ἔχων ἓν τινι μέτρῳ πραγματοποιήσει τὴν θείαν αὐτὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἀποδεικνύει καθ'ἑκάστην δι'ἑαυτὸν ὅτι ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ, δὲν ὑπάρχει ἐπιθετικὴ δύναμις ἱκανὴ νὰ τὸν ἐμποδίσῃ ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ ἀνταναklᾶ τὰς ἰδιότητας τοῦ Θεοῦ. Νὰ ἐκφράζῃ Ζωὴν, Ἀλήθειαν, καὶ Ἀγάπην εἶναι ἡ συνεχὴς ἐργασία του, ἡ προσευχή του ἢ ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς καρδίας του. Προσπαθεῖ νὰ εἶναι ὑποχρεωτικὸς, νὰ εἶναι φιλάνθρωπος καὶ χρήσιμος, οἰκτίρμων καὶ ἀνεκτικὸς, μεγαλόψυχος καὶ σοφὸς· ἐν ὀλίγοις, νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν πραγματικήν του ταυτότητα ὡς ἀνταναklάσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ ἀσθένεια, ἡ ἁμαρτία, καὶ ἡ λύπη εἶναι ἀνόμοιαι πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ καλὸν, ἐπομένως εἶναι μὴ πραγματικαί. Εἶναι πλάναι ἢ ψευδεῖς δοξασίαι· διὰ νὰ τὰς καταστρέψῃ δὲ κανεὶς, πρέπει νὰ διορθώσῃ τὴν σκέψιν του περὶ αὐτῶν. Δὲν ὑπάρχει παρηγορία ἢ ἄνεσις εἰς αὐτὰς, καὶ κάλλιστα δυνάμεθα νὰ τὰς ὀνομάσωμεν νοσηρὰς δοξασίας. Ἐξαφανίζονται κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν πού τὸ φῶς τῆς Ἀληθείας ἀνατέλλει εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη καθιστᾷ ἱκανοὺς τοὺς σπουδαστάς της νὰ σκέπτωνται καθαρὰ καὶ νὰ συλλογίζωνται ὀρθῶς, ἀφοῦ τὰ συμπεράσματά των βασίζονται ἐπὶ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς, τὸ καλὸν, εἶναι ὁ μόνος Νοῦς, ἐπομένως ὑπέρτατος. Μὲ μίαν ἔστω καὶ ἐλαφρὰν πραγματοποίησιν τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου, ἡ μὴ πραγματικότης τοῦ κακοῦ ἐκτίθεται. Σταθερὸς εἰς τὴν ἀφοσίωσίν του εἰς τὴν Ἀρχὴν, προσευχόμενος νὰ εἶναι πιστὸς ὀπαδὸς τοῦ Ὁδηγοῦ, Ἰησοῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης προοδεύει σταθερὰ εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν νόησιν. "Ὅπως λέγει ὁ Ψαλμῳδὸς, "ἐν τῷ νόμῳ Κυρίου τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ αὐτοῦ μελετήσει ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός" (Ψαλμοὶ 1:2).

Εἴθε ὅλοι ὅσοι ἀναγινώσκουν περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης διὰ πρώτην φορὰν νὰ προσέξουν καλὰ εἰς τὰς διδασκαλίας της. Εἰς τὸ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 344) ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει, "'Υπάρχουν διάφοροι μέθοδοι θεραπείας τῆς ἀσθενείας, αἱ ὁποῖαι δὲν περιλαμβάνονται εἰς τὰ κοινῶς παραδεδεγμένα συστήματα· ἀλλὰ ὑπάρχει μόνον μία ἡ ὁποία θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ παρουσιασθῇ εἰς ὁλόκληρον τὸν κόσμον, καὶ αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐκήρυξε καὶ ἤσκησε καὶ ἄφησεν εἰς ἡμᾶς ὡς τὴν πλουσίαν του κληρονομίαν." Εἰς ὅλους ὅσοι εἶναι ἐπιδεκτικοὶ Ἀληθείας καὶ ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ ὠφεληθοῦν ἀπὸ τὸ θεραπευτικόν της μήνυμα, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη προσφέρει μίαν ὑπόσχεσιν ἀσυγκρίτου ἀξίας· ὁ Κύριος ἀναμφιβόλως ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἡ μέθοδος μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν ἐθεράπευε τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ τὴν ἀσθένειαν εἶναι ἡ μόνη τελεία μέθοδος. Δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀξιώσωμεν μετὰ χαρᾶς τὴν ἀνεκτίμητον αὐτὴν κληρονομίαν;

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1938

CIO in Maine: Mill Contract Starts Drive

State is focal point of textile organizers as Madison firm signs first agreement.

What is said by Union officials to be the first signed agreement between an employer and the Committee for Industrial Organization in the State of Maine was announced today.

It is a one-year contract between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. and the Madison Woolen Company of Madison, Maine, employing about 300 persons.

The agreement was announced as TWOC officials finished their first woolen and worsted trade conference at Worcester, Mass., over the week end, and the organization faced a continuing fight from ousted organizers in Rhode Island.

Strikes Forbidden

The Maine contract bars strikes or lockouts, providing for adjustment of grievances by negotiations and, if this fails, by arbitration.

It includes recognition of the Union by the employer as the sole collective-bargaining agency for all of his employees with regard to wages, hours, and other working conditions, and establishes the basic 8-hour day, 40-hour week, with time-and-a-half payment for overtime work.

The agreement, according to Frank J. Manning, New England Director of the TWOC, is the first to be signed in Maine by the CIO, although the TWOC has had several local unions among employees of Maine woolen mills for nearly a year.

The United Shoe Workers of the CIO also enrolled a large membership in Maine a year ago, but lost a 96-day strike in Lewiston and Auburn aimed at compelling manufacturers to sign agreements.

TWOC Focal Point

Maine is now "a focal point" in the TWOC organizational drive, Mr. Manning disclosed, and five organizers are in the State seeking to obtain other signed agreements and organize new unions.

The woolen and worsted conference in Worcester was aimed at launching a new drive to organize mills in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The drive has been facilitated, Union leaders say, by improved business conditions during the past two months and the probability of continued improvement through the early fall.

Organizers were assigned to geographical areas and also, for the first time, to specific chains of mills.

On recommendation of Sidney Hillman, National Chairman of the TWOC, who addressed the conference, the 300 delegates voted to support his efforts to obtain a 40-cent-an-hour minimum wage for the woolen industry under the new Federal Wage-Hour Act.

Curb on Migration

A majority of New England mills already pay this much, according to Mr. Manning, but establishment of the minimum, he added, is necessary to stabilize the industry and to prevent migration of factories to the South, where wages are lower.

Mr. Manning said he favored elimination of differentials under the Act, although he claimed the relative efficiency of northern workers is much higher than that of the southerners. Even more important than ending wage differentials is the ending of competition through hours of labor, he added.

Rhode Island Dispute

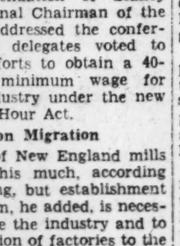
The dispute in Rhode Island centers around Joseph Sylvia, who was dismissed by the TWOC as its State Director, and who now is seeking to separate the old United Textile Workers Unions from the TWOC. A hearing is scheduled for Friday on Mr. Sylvia's battle with the TWOC over control of Union funds.

Mr. Sylvia forecast that Francis J. Gorman, President of the old United Textile Workers, and a member of the CIO's Central Committee, would appear in his behalf.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with scattered local showers tonight; not much change in temperature; gentle northeasterly winds.



New Hampshire: Partly cloudy; probably local showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy; probably local showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler in the north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Local showers tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy; possibly showers in southwest portion tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Gentle Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southwest wind over extreme south and gentle to moderate northeast wind over central and north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

For Central New England on Wednesday: Partly cloudy weather with seasonable temperature, and probability of scattered afternoon showers.

Weather Outlook for the Period Aug. 8 to Aug. 13, 1938, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers in the Middle Atlantic States beginning of the week. Showers about middle again at the end of the week. Cooler early part followed by return to warmer middle and latter part.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	99	Minneapolis	72	82
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	76	82	New York	74	84
Denver	70	90	Norfolk	76	90
Helena	56	84	Philadelphia	74	84
Kansas City	80	102	St. Louis	82	98
Los Angeles	66	80	San Francisco	56	64
Miami	82	86	Washington	76	84

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 7.
B—Maximum, Aug. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:30 p. m., height 9.3 feet
Tuesday 11:01 a. m., height 8.5 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:26 p. m.

Incorrigible Corrigan Finds His Way About—Sometimes

© International, Wide World

Flier Ends His First Atlantic Boat-Ride

Top left: Brooklyn has the first say on Corrigan's return. Top right: Flier poses on board the American Liner Manhattan and tells reporters how he flew to Ireland instead of California by mistake. Lower left: The life of Riley? No, the life of Corrigan, who finds that travel across the Atlantic by steamship has its compensations, among them knowing just where he is going. Lower right: Corrigan looks aloft, perhaps scorning the storm of paper that swirled about him, wishing it were clouds instead. In circle: Douglas Corrigan still wears the leather windbreaker and old trousers in which he flew the Atlantic to Dublin. He grins and waves at the crowds from his shoulder perch.

Townsendism and Personality Play Part in Maine Campaign

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 8—Less than a month remains before Maine voters will go to the polls to choose, first, a Governor, with Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Republican incumbent, and former Gov. Louis O. Brann, Democrat, contending, and, second, to select Representatives in three Congressional districts.

It appears that the New Deal will play an important part in the election. Maine Republican leaders, stressing the necessity of a strong protest vote against the New Deal, are urging voters to repudiate the Democratic ticket on these grounds.

Governor Barrows, in campaign remarks, has voiced disapproval of the increasing restraints and regulations he says have been placed upon the states in their participation in New Deal relief.

Chairmen Called In

The Governor objects to compulsory acceptance of what he considers Federal domination in the Social Security program. Other Republican activity includes the announcement that John Hamilton, national chairman, will visit Maine this week to make at least two addresses. His last Maine visit was in 1936 with Alfred M. Landon. Democrats, however, feel they can more than match this GOP gesture by tossing Postmaster-General James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, into the Maine arena a few days before election, a move, which, according to reports, is questioned by some Democrats, who feel the New Deal and Farley angles should be soft-pedaled in conservative Maine.

Yet the question at once arises of how conservative Maine is at heart. It is pointed out that the three Republican Congressmen now representing the State, each seeking re-election, are announced sponsors of the Townsend movement, surely as radical, some maintain, as any New Deal issue.

Maine's interest in the Townsend movement is undoubted. Some 6000 recently spent a warm Sunday afternoon at an outdoor meeting to hear Dr. Townsend expound his beliefs and condemn the present methods of spending Federal funds. Furthermore, it is thought that many Democrats are Townsendites—more, probably, than are Republicans, a fact which may have an effect in September's congressional contests, since Townsendites say it is their plan to support the man who supports their cause regardless of the party.

GOP Fodder

Reviewing Maine's financial standing under the Barrows regime, Republicans find they have campaign fodder in the increased financial reserve of the State and the fact that the State has not been forced to borrow on a temporary loan this year, a situation which has not existed for some time. Then, too, there is the increase in pension recipients, who now total 12,000.

It is felt generally that the success of the Democratic campaign will, after all, lie largely with the former Governor, whose personal popularity and ability to make friends in both parties is a major asset which figured powerfully when the Democrats marched to victory in '32 and '34. To carry Republican Maine any Democrat must win over the Republican vote. Mr. Brann has twice done it. The former Governor already has begun his whirlwind tours through the State. Promising more statements on current State issues, he first dealt with the matter of pensions, maintaining Maine pensioners should get $30 monthly in old age assistance.

Quincy Parking Accord Reached

Quincy's long-delayed plan of purchasing parking facilities for shoppers within the business district surrounding Hancock Street took a forward step today when the Quincy City Council agreed on a proposal to ask the Legislature for the right to go into the parking business.

The Council would purchase some two acres of land, now owned by the Grossman interests behind the shopping district, at an estimated cost of $200,000 to be financed by a long-term bond issue. The issue would be self-liquidating since part of the land would be leased to the Massachusetts Street Railway for a bus terminal, another parcel would be leased to a gasoline station for $10,000 a year, and the remainder would be rented to merchants for public parking.

It is probable the plan will be placed before the Legislature late this week.

Import Duties For Week Rise Above 1937 Level

Port of Boston Business

More money was collected by customs officials at Boston last week than for the corresponding period a year ago, it was announced today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Duties collected in the week—$524,685—were greater by $7,955 than for the corresponding week in 1937. The record was regarded as an indication of a reviving interest in imports.

Imports of the week included 1,150,000 red cedar shingles brought here from British Columbia on the Norwegian steamer Primero today. No duty is levied on the shingles, but under the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, the amount sent to the United States each year is limited by a quota fixed by the President of the United States. The quota for the first six months of 1938 was filled some time ago, and a new quota for the last half of the year is expected to be fixed shortly. The British Columbia shingles come to Boston under the new and yet undetermined quota.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Aug. 6, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$1,979,506	$3,559,044
Imports for Warehouse	255,924	355,251
Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption	363,412	536,816
Duties collected	524,685	516,730
Wool Imports (lbs.)	190,507	618,640
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 6	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,013,336	3,466,685
Duties collected	$1,898,170	$3,204,405

Anti-Semitism Hit At Race Congress

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Congress Against Racial Persecutions concluded a two-day session Aug. 7 with resolutions against anti-Semitism, urging eased immigration restrictions in the Americas and asking a boycott of German, Italian, and Japanese goods.

The Congress extended sympathy to the Spanish Government, at war with Insurgents, and the Czechoslovak Government, troubled by German and other minority population demands for greater political autonomy.

Delegates of Argentine, Uruguayan, and Chilean Labor, Liberal, and Left-Wing organizations attended.

New Haven Denied Writ In Station Abandonment

In Boston Today

Federal Judge Issues Ruling

The New Haven Railroad lost another point in its fight to abandon 88 suburban stations and 60 trains on the Old Colony Division in Southeastern Massachusetts today.

Its petition for an injunction to restrain the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission from enforcing its order for the restoration of service between Yarmouth and Provincetown was denied by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in United States District Court.

Judge Ford declared that he could not see that failure to grant the petition would mean any irreparable loss to the railroad. Just when service would be restored on the Provincetown Line was not clear, however, since much further litigation is pending.

Previous Defeat

The railroad lost previously when the State Utility Commission denied its petition to abandon the Yarmouth-Provincetown line, embracing several of the 88 stations and 60 trains. Service had been halted when the United States District Court at New Haven, Conn., approved the Road's petition for curtailment of service.

In an effort to dispose promptly of the State Commission's conflicting order, the Railroad, through its counsel, Arthur W. Blackman, applied for an injunction in the Federal Court here. Judge Ford held today, however, that he could not consider basic questions such as the Constitutionality of the Commission's order, which must be heard by a three-man Federal Court, possibly in a few weeks.

No Loss Seen

"The only question before me is whether any irreparable loss would come to the railroad from enforcement of the Commission's order, and I cannot see that any such loss would result," said the jurist.

Mr. Blackman asked the Court to consider not only the loss from operation of the Provincetown Line but the loss resulting from operation of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weymouth Stages Relief 'Purge'

The town of Weymouth slashed relief costs today.

An investigation by a special committee of the Board of Selectmen resulted in a "purging" of single, able-bodied men from the relief rolls and a reduction in amount paid to other classes of welfare recipients.

A saving of between $10,000 and $12,000 during the rest of the year will result, George E. Lane, Chairman of the committee, predicted.

The inquiry resulted from recent increases in the number of persons obtaining relief, with a consequent rise in costs. When the inquiry began, 1,800 persons were on the welfare list.

But some of these, the committee found, were the town problem men quite able but unwilling to work, and others were receiving so much pay for not working they turned down offers of steady jobs.

The committee, therefore, announced that hereafter single, able-bodied men (of whom there were about 25 to 50 on the roll) no longer would receive aid, that single men unable to work would be limited to $3 a week, single, able-bodied women would be cut to $5 a week, and mothers and fathers would be restricted to $4 a week plus $1 for each child.

These figures cover food only, Mr. Lane announced, in addition to which the Selectmen will pay not more than $20 a month for rent. Payments for clothing and other purposes were discontinued. The new food scale, it was said, is one third or one half lower than formerly.

Criticism of the new rules came from one member of the Board of Selectmen, Everett E. Callahan, who declared that while he did not believe in aiding the undeserving, he felt those in need should be paid enough to live comfortably and that $4 a week was not sufficient for food for two adults.

'Flexible' Week Sought in France

From Paris, today, came Don C. Bliss, United States Trade Commissioner, with a story of French efforts to inject flexibility into a 40-hour work week to enable that Nation to meet production requirements of its own business.

Ever since the 40-hour law was enacted about two years ago, Mr. Bliss declared, industry has been in a tangle trying to fill a heavy backlog of orders. Machinery has been in great demand to offset the loss of labor working only five days a week. And now, Mr. Bliss said, the Government is busy on a plan to enable labor to work seven days a week, if necessary, during peak seasons with time out when business is dull.

Thus, the 40-hour week would be put on an annual rather than a weekly basis, said Mr. Bliss. This is the first attempt by the Government, he added, to inject flexibility into the 40-hour week, now strictly enforced by labor.

Corrigan in Boston Grins His Pleasure At Cheering Crowds

Whirlwind Tour Of Boston Keeps Corrigan on Go

Corrigan in Boston

Douglas Corrigan arrived at East Boston Airport at 12:49 p. m. today, was greeted by Mayor Tobin, Governor Hurley and a host of officials and within half an hour had started a tour of the city.

Five hundred policemen were stationed at the airport and 1000 along the route of the Corrigan parade, the largest special force since Colonel Lindbergh came to Boston in 1927. This is about the same size police force used as when President Roosevelt came to Boston two years ago on his campaign for re-election, officials said.

The first hour of parading took the flier over the three big streets of East Boston—Maverick Street, Chelsea Street and Meridian Street. Thousands poured out of the wooden tenements, the first of many to greet this man in Boston.

By 2 o'clock the Corrigan parade had crossed the Chelsea River and had arrived in Chelsea Square, decorated in green signs which read: "Cead Mille Failte!", Gaelic for "A Hundred Thousand Welcomes." Here Corrigan was presented with a clock from the citizens of Chelsea by Mayor Edward J. Voke. Then the tour of triumph for this man who flew to Dublin from New York turned toward Charlestown.

By 2:30 Mr. Corrigan had followed the patriotic pattern of every visitor to Boston; he had seen Bunker Hill Monument, Down Bunker Hill the parade then moved to City Square in Charlestown and thence across

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

(Continued from Page 1)

laugh of individuals, not the almost frightening roar of the mob.

There was a rush. Police lines collapsed. Photographers, reporters, the Governor, the Mayor, men and women, boys and girls swarmed around the door of the airship. It was a pressing throng. Governor Hurley and Mayor Tobin formed the flying wedge with Corrigan between them and shoved through the crowd to the platform erected outside the Administration Building. It was the first time the crowd had a chance to get a good look at him.

Mayor Tobin tried to put appropriate thoughts for the occasion into words. He tried to tell Douglas Corrigan how glad Boston is to see him.

"We intend to give you a reception which you will remember wherever you go," he said. "More than one million New Englanders are on hand to welcome you."

Just One of the B'ys

Suddenly the clerk-out-of-a-job, the stenographer-from-State-Street, the official in his car all knew why they were there. Douglas Corrigan was one of them, not a zealot blazing new trails, not a technician probing for new data, not a rich man's son trying out mankind's newest toys, but a mechanic who had thrown off the workaday shackles that grip us all and had made just such a dream as all of us dream come true.

Into a world that has its cares and claims, Douglas Corrigan had brought a laugh, and an Irish dream, and with it he brought a bit of conviction that things aren't so hard as they seem, that there is yet opportunity for all to win free and live gloriously.

It was to the bearer of such tidings that Boston opened its heart today, and out of gratitude gave Douglas Corrigan perhaps the most rousing welcome ever seen in Old Boston Town since William Blackstone invited Governor Winthrop over for a spot of tea.

Corrigan was guest of Mayor Tobin at a luncheon at the airport following which they began the procession through Boston.

The parade of large touring cars, tops down, left the airport at 1:30 and within a block the celebration took on an international aspect. To the thousands of young Italians who lined the streets, Douglas Corrigan was no Irishman—he was like themselves, an American. And indeed he said as much to Mayor La Guardia in New York.

No where in Boston was Corrigan's reception warmer than in East Boston.

Pretty girls tossed bouquets of flowers to Corrigan and he gallantly tossed them back with a wave of his hand and a broad grin, that infectious grin which so warmed the hearts of New Yorkers a few days ago.

When the cavalcade of cars rolled into Chelsea the enthusiastic crowds broke repeatedly through police lines.

And so, in a thousand thatch roofed, rose covered cottages from Ballydehob to Donegal's Red Castle, and from the Mullet of old Dublin town, and beneath L Street's corner lights and Roxbury's crowded fire escapes, Irish mothers tonight are telling little Teigs, Tammuses, Patricks, and, perhaps a Douglas or two, of that Corrigan—from Carringanass Castle in County Cork, no doubt—who got himself an old flying machine and fooled all the great ones, just as every Irish lad can do.

At City Hall, the flier was cheered by a great throng that lined the sidewalks near the entrance and waved hats at him as he entered with the Mayor.

Through radio microphones, he was welcomed by Governor Hurley and Mr. Tobin, who called him a "regular fellow." Then, the Mayor presented the wrong-way pilot with a clock for the dashboard of his plane.

"Thank you very much, replied the Irish hero. "This is a very happy day for me. The Mayor says I am a regular fellow. Well, I guess this is a regular city, too!"

The flier added that his plane, for which the clock was given him, is to be given by him to some friends in St. Louis. He said he still hopes for a job with a big airline.

Corrigan's Plane Arrives Home But Gets No Cheering

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—That "crate" got back today—the one Douglas Corrigan flew to Ireland with a teacup of gasoline and a grin—and frankly, it didn't look like much.

It was in the No. 2 hold of the S. S. Lehigh, of the Oriole Line, bereft of its wings and lashed down so no harm could come to it. Corrigan was very specific on that point. It must not be scratched.

On the Hudson River Pier, where the Lehigh tied up, a few curious spectators and a half dozen policemen gathered for the unloading of the $900 airplane.

Waiting, too, were a couple of trucks to cart it to Roosevelt Field to be assembled. Corrigan will fly it Thursday just to be sure it is all right. Steve Reich, the flier's friend, supervised the unloading.

Wings and fuselage were stored below decks, but Thomas I. Thomasen, the first mate, brought over one important accoutrement of the ship in his pocket. Personally and with ceremony, Mate Thomasen turned over to Mr. Reich the door handle which, in some unexplained manner, became detached before the Floyd Bennett Field takeoff three weeks ago, necessitating Corrigan's fastening the door with bailing wire.

Democrat Urges Old-Age Pension Inquiry in Maine

WALDOBORO, Maine, Aug. 8 (AP)—F. Harold Dubord, of Waterville, Democratic National Committeeman, last night said he had wired the Social Security Board asking an "immediate investigation" of Maine's administration of old-age assistance.

Speaking at a political meeting here, Mr. Dubord, candidate for U. S. Representative, said his wire said:

"At least one member of the Republican State Committee is an investigator who recommends who shall receive pensions."

He referred, he said, to Gil P. Miner, of Madison.

The wire continued, he said: "Evidence of political influence, partisanship and unfairness in the administration of old-age pensions in Maine continues to accumulate."

Former Governor Louis J. Brann (D), again a candidate for that office, demanded at the same meeting that Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) ask Miss Nettie C. Burleigh, of Vassalboro, a Republican, to resign from the State Old-Age Assistance Board.

Mr. Brann said he "feared" her "activities" in organizing Republican women would be frowned on by the Federal Social Security Board and that old-age stipends to Maine might be discontinued.

Nordwind Makes Fastest Sea Flight

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—The German catapult plane, Nordwind, alighted at the international airport here at 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., today after a flight of 15 hours, 50 minutes from Horta, the Azores.

The flight, commanded by Capt. Hans Werner von Engel, was the fastest westward crossing in the three years of German "exploratory" flying across the North Atlantic.

Bids for Dredging Scituate Harbor

Bids were requested today by the United States Army Engineers at Boston for dredging about 270,400 cubic yards of material from Scituate Harbor under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1937.

Bids will be opened Aug. 26 at the Boston office of the Army Engineers, just one year to a day after the Act was passed.

The dredging is to make the entrance to Scituate Harbor 200 feet wides and 12 feet deep; to make the Harbor channel 150 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and an anchorage area 10 feet deep.

Appropriations amounting to $316,000 have been made by the Government, and more will be made available by Massachusetts and the Town of Scituate. This sum is not only for use in dredging, but also for extension of the breakwater.

Bonnie Prince Charlie

In the West Highland museum, Fort William, Scotland, is one of the strangest portraits ever painted. It looks like nothing but a mess of colored paint; but when a metal cylinder of the right size and shape is placed at a certain spot on the canvas, the reflection mirrored on the cylinder becomes a portrait of Bonnie Prince Charlie, Pretender to the British throne in the 18th century.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Nurse from Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers. 2:09, 5:15, 8:12. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 6:57, 9:58.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," featuring Virginia Bruce. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Tremont—
"Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with May Robson. Also Irene Dunne and Allan Jones in "Showboat." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Boston—
Ginger Rogers in "Vivacious Lady." 9:46 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," featuring Wayne Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, and Adolphe Menjou. 11:07 a. m., 2:40, 6:13, 9:46. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1:03, 4:36, 8:09.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "Jungle Princess." Also "Westland Case," with Preston Foster and Carol Hughes. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Strand—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "First 100 Years." Also "When G-Men Step In," with Don Terry.

Uptown—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:20, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," featuring Victor McLaglen. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"Rudolph Valentino—His Life Story." "The Cicada," "Unusual Occupations," and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." Fenway: 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford. 2, 5, 8. Also "Three Comrades," featuring Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

University—
"Josette," with Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also "You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Public conversation, "Public Opinion: Its Nature and Control," by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather and others. New Lecture Hall, 8.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Bill Terry and Giants Invade Hive for Three Games Tomorrow—Marblehead Races

Shoffner Bolsters Bees In Race for Fifth Place

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sporting a record of nine games won and only six lost in competition with the western half of the National League, the Bees today rested preparatory to their series with the New York Giants, which opens tomorrow at the Allston Hive.

By winning two out of three from the Chicago Cubs over the week end, while the Brooklyn Dodgers were dividing their Cincinnati series at Ebbets Field, the locals regained a slim hold on fifth place. One-half game separated them from the Dodgers this morning. However, there is a difference of two games between the two clubs on the losing side of the ledger—in favor of the Bees.

Giants Fall Behind

While the Bees expressed a superiority over the West, the Giants had their troubles at the Polo Grounds. Although still in possession of second place, the Terrymen dropped seven out of 12 to the western clubs and today are 6½ full games behind the hustling Pirates. In their present stage of confusion, the Giants should be easy for the Bees.

The schedule calls for three singles in a row with the Terrymen. Danny MacFayden will do the pitching for Manager Casey Stengel in tomorrow's opener, with Lou Fette taking his turn on Wednesday. Jim Turner works Thursday, which gives the Bees three first-class hurlers to face the league champions.

Turner's pitching was the highlight of yesterday's Hive doubleheader. After the Cubs had won the first game, Jim turned them back with five scattered hits in the second. The score of his ninth triumph of the year was 5 to 0. He went the nine innings without passing a batter. As a matter of fact, in no game since May 14 has Jim walked more than three men.

Turner's Ninth

Turner's ninth, however, was particularly pleasing in view of his recent failures. In succession, he had lost to the Cubs in Chicago, the Pirates in Pittsburgh, and the Reds, Cardinals and Pirates here. Before yesterday's effort, Jim had dropped eight of his last nine starts. But he recovered his equilibrium in a convincing manner.

Also encouraging on Gabby Hartnett Day, when the Cub manager was honored before more than 15,000, was the return to the mound of Milt Shoffner, the towering left-hander of Stengel's staff. Milt walked out of the bull pen to pitch the last 1⅔ innings of the first game. It was his initial appearance on the rubber since June 18. He gets back to work with a record of five victories and four defeats. The Bees' manager may start him during the Brooklyn series later in the week.

The Red Sox participated in the departure of Mickey Cochrane by winning two of their three engagements in Detroit. Junior Jim Bagby gets credit for both triumphs. He relieved Dickman on Friday and Joe Heving Saturday. Jim has now won 10 and lost only five, for one of the best freshman records of the season.

The Red Sox were aided considerably by the Yankees over the week end. The champs took three straight from the Cleveland Indians and reduced that club's lead over the third-place locals to two games. The Sox, however, are ready to admit that second place is the highest possible goal this year.

Around the Hub

Outboard motor owners seem to have little or no respect for world records. Over the week end four world records were recorded in the two-day Charles River Outboard Motor meet, sponsored by the New England Regatta Association.

Bedford Davie, Tuxedo, N. Y., youth, was clocked in the fastest time ever recorded in outboard competition of any kind by officials yesterday, driving his boat around the five-mile Charles River Basin course at an average of 56.962 m. p. h. However, despite the fact it was faster than the speed registered by Lewis Carlisle, also from New York, on Saturday, officials said it could not be considered as a world record because it was made in Class X, which is not recognized officially everywhere. (Class X is for motors of unlimited size and is open to both amateur and professional drivers.)

Amateurs led the field in setting record breaking performances. Gar Wood, Jr., of Algonac, Mich., shattered the Class C amateur record held at 52.77 m. p. h. by Doug Fonda, of Orange, N. J., by roaring over the Charles at 53.593 m. p. h. Fonda came into his own in the Class A amateur division by averaging 44.226 m. p. h. over the five-mile course to wipe out the 43.774 mile record of Tommy Tyson, of Chester, Pa. Other record breakers were Carlisle, who set a mark of 56.285 m. p. h. and Paul Weary, of Muncie, Ind., who averaged 53.476 m. p. h. in the Class C contest for professionals.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston University will be well represented in the all-Star football game at Chicago. Felix Dixon and Gary Famiglietti, both stars on the Terriers' grid team last fall, have been chosen for the all-Star team. Dixon is on his way and Famiglietti is expected to leave within the week.

Having these two boys chosen for this all-Star game certainly is a tribute to Pat Hanley, B. U. coach who helped develop Dixon and Famiglietti into two of the Terriers' greatest stars. Dixie was one of the best guards B. U. has had in its long grid history, while Famiglietti was considered by many as one of the country's leading fullbacks.

In the fall "Fam" will join the Chicago Bears and Dixon will play with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Seigniory Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEBELLO, Quebec — The Seigniory Club's ninth annual International tennis tournament will take place Aug. 19-20-21. The tournament has been advanced a week in order to fit in with the schedules of some of the eight Americans and other players who are expected here to compete.

The Canadian Davis Cup team and others of the first 10 are likely entrants and there is a possibility of an entry from either the Japanese or the Australian Davis Cup teams.

Dodgers Buy Lamaster

BROOKLYN, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the purchase for the waiver price of $7,500 of Wayne Lamaster, left-handed pitcher, from the Phillies. Lamaster, who has won four and lost seven, will report to the Dodgers tomorrow when the Phillies open a two-game series at Ebbets Field.

Where to Dine

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AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT

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Good cooking at popular prices!

Third and Kilbourn

U. S. Track Team Wins in Germany

DORTMUND, Germany, Aug. 8 (AP)—Paced by Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee Institute and Michigan's Bill Watson, the touring United States track and field team won eight of the 10 events in which it was entered in a track meet here yesterday.

Ellerbe won the 100-meter dash in 10.4 with Clyde Jeffrey of Riverside (Calif.) Junior College second and the German Steinmetz, third. Wilbur Greer of Michigan State was fourth.

Watson, Michigan's one-man track team, captured the shotput with a heave of 51ft., 4 5-32in., and gave Martens of Germany a fight in the high jump. Martens won the event with a leap of 6ft.., 4 25-32in. Watson's best was 6ft., 1⅝in. for second place.

Ellerbe and Jeffrey reversed places in the 200 meters, the former winning in 21.1 while Ellerbe placed second. Steinmetz was third in 21.8, four-tenths of a second behind Ellerbe.

Chuck Soper of Southern California won the Javelin throw with a toss of 186ft., 7 1-64in. Karl Hein, the Olympic champion, took the hammer throw with a heave of 187ft., 8 1-64in., while Irving Folwartshny of Rhode Island State was second at 165ft., 2 21-64in.

Record Attempt Fails

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 6 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell today failed in an attempt to break his own world's motorboat speed record. In a trial on a Lake Geneva course made rough by a storm, Sir Malcolm reached a speed of 110 miles an hour, compared with his record of 129.9 m. p. h.

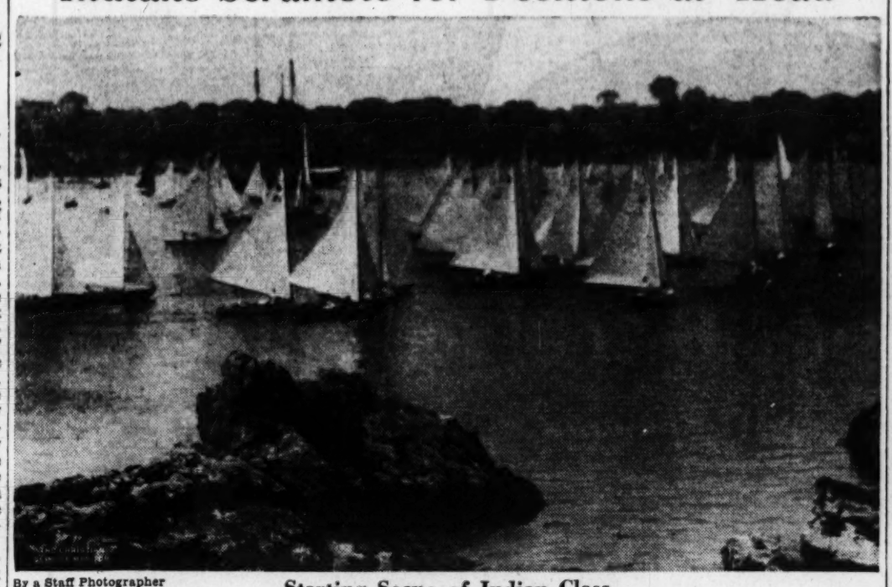
Wooderson Makes Attempt

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 8 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson, world mile record-holder, failed Saturday in an attempt to set up a new mark for the 1,500 meters. He was clocked in 3:49 compared with Jack Lovelock's universal standard of 3:47.8.

South Africa Wins

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 8 (CP)—South Africa defeated Great Britain, 26-12, in the first Rugby test of the season Saturday. The winners led, 13-9, at half time.

Indians Scramble for Positions at 'Head



By a Staff Photographer

Starting Scene of Indian Class

Indian class jockeying for breaks at the starting line off the Corinthian Yacht Club, Saturday. The "Crash-Bang-Class" had the largest entry, beginning the Marblehead Race Week with 32 boats at the mark.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Mike Cochrane's Release Holds Interest

Dwarfing the big league pennant races today was the Cochrane situation. Fans the country over were pondering the departure of Iron Mike from Detroit, and wondering where he would settle next. His immediate plans involve a much-needed vacation, probably in Wyoming. But you can count on the return of Mickey to the majors before many weeks have rolled by.

Although Cochrane said today he was considering no managerial prospects in the American League, or the National, those who know his love for baseball feel he will be back in there running a club when the 1939 campaign gets under way.

Red Sox Rumor

Where? With the announcement of Mike's release from the Tigers, rumors of his coming to the Red Sox gathered momentum. He is a Bridgewater (Mass.) boy and, of course, would be extremely popular at Fenway Park. But Owner Tom Yawkey silenced reports almost at their beginning by letting it be known that he is entirely satisfied with Joe Cronin and the current Red Sox setup. However, there may be action in that direction later.

Cochrane might fit into the Philadelphia picture, with Connie Mack not a great distance from retirement. Or, there is a possibility of him succeeding Gabby Street at St. Louis.

Mickey managed the Tigers to American League pennants in 1934 and '35, winning a World Series title the latter year. He had never finished lower than second place. Along with being field general, he was a vice-president in the organization at a reported salary of $45,000. It was understood he had a position in the automobile city as long as he desired.

Baker New Pilot

But like Charley Grimm with the Chicago Cubs, a sudden reverse of attitude in the front office brought the shocking departure of Cochrane. The Detroit Club, according to the announcement of release, felt that a change in leadership would be for the best interests of everyone concerned. Del Baker takes Mike's place.

Nine out of every 10 baseball men, players included, will tell you that Cochrane is a first class manager. Of course, all of his successs with the Tigers came while he could don mask and protector and run the club from behind the plate. It is possible that Mickey is a standout player manager, but unsuccessful in the role of bench pilot.

However, Cochrane did not have a fair chance to test his bench-managing qualities at Detroit. His pitching was terrible. It still is. Baker will get more out of the staff than could Iron Mike. Possessing plenty of power, the Tiger machine stood at a standstill most of the time because of poor support on the mound.

♦ ♦ ♦

Baker won his first game yesterday when Hank Greenberg hit his thirty-eighth home run in the first inning with two on, to beat the Red Sox by 7 to 3.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Yankees are walking away from the field in the American League. Because they swept their three-game series with Cleveland, the world champions today headed the standing by 5½ contests. The Indians, in second place, are two games in front of the Red Sox.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Pittsburgh Pirates increased their National League lead to 6½ games yesterday by winning a double-header from the Giants. Carl Hubbell, the New York pitching ace, was forced to accept his second decisive defeat within a week.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Bobby Riggs whips Sidney Wood, 6—0, 6—3, 7—5, in final of Meadow Club invitation tennis tourney; Riggs and Ann McDonnell win mixed doubles, beating Alison Harrison and Dwight F. Davis, Jr., 6—3, 2—6, 6—4; men's doubles to Frank Kovacs and Bobby Harman.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.—Unseeded Barbara Winslow defeats Dorothy Workman, 6—4, 6—4, in All-California final of Maidstone Club tennis tourney; Miss Workman and Dorothy Bundy beat Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, in doubles.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Steve Wozniak, defending champion from Buffalo, N. Y., wins National A. A. U. long-distance swim with new record of 1h. 46m. for five-mile course.

TORONTO—Frankie Parker wins Canadian tennis title, beating Wilmer Allison, 6—2, 6—2, 9—7, then teams with Allison to defeat Laird Watt and Bobby Murray, 6—0, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

CULVER, Ind.—Dave Freeman, Pasadena, Calif., upsets Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2, 2—6, 6—0, to win National junior tennis title then pairs with Van Horn to win doubles; boy's title to Bobby Jake, Minneapolis.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	31	.667
Cleveland	55	35	.611
Boston	54	38	.587
Washington	51	49	.510
Detroit	48	51	.485
Chicago	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	34	58	.370
St. Louis	31	63	.330

Results Aug. 6

Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 4.
Washington 7, Chicago 1.
Boston 14, Detroit 8.
New York 7, Cleveland 3.

Results Aug. 7

New York 7, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 14, Washington 5.
Washington 12, Chicago 5.
Detroit 7, Boston 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 8 St. Louis 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	61	35	.635
New York	56	43	.566
Chicago	54	44	.551
Cincinnati	54	44	.551
Boston	45	50	.474
Brooklyn	46	52	.469
St. Louis	42	55	.433
Philadelphia	30	65	.316

Results Aug 6

Cincinnati 11 Brooklyn 6.
Boston 1 Chicago 0.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6.
One game postponed.

Results Aug. 7

Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 11, Cincinnati 10.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 1.
Pitsburgh 13, New York 3.
Chicago 7, Boston 4.
Boston 5, Chicago 0.

N. E. Swimmers Break Records In Mountains

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—New England swimming records fell as Massachusetts and Rhode Island swimming stars clashed in the final events of a two-day swimming carnival here Saturday.

Doris Brennan, of Olneyville, R. I., Boys' Club Auxiliary was a double winner, in the 440 freestyle and the 100 meters.

Miss Brennan in 1m. 28s. clipped more than five seconds ox the backstroke record.

Worcester's Bob Donnelly set a new record for the men's half mile by covering the distance in 11:53 3-5. Edith Ledwell of the Boston Swimming Association started the record-smashing by scoring over Dorothy Leonard in the 50-meters freestyle in 34 1-5s.

Witold Babula, of Olneyville, was forced to a new record of 1m. 2 3-5s. in the 100 meters by Allan Garmon, the B. S. A.'s New England champion at the distance.

Mathew Soltysick, another Brown ace representing Olneyville, clipped four seconds from the 100-meters breaststroke mark in leading his brother, Anthony, in 1m. 14 2-5s.

Barbara Hildreth, of Worcester, won the 100-meter breaststroke and Mary Sadowski of the B. S. A., captured the diving competition. A Rhode Island mixed relay team defeated Massachusetts in a 160-yard race for the Bretton Woods trophy.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Foxx, Red Sox	92	349	85	123	.352
Lombardi, Reds	82	302	36	106	.351
Travis, Senators	95	369	67	129	.350
Averill, Indians	90	324	72	113	.346
Berger, Reds	69	257	55	86	.335
McCormick, Reds	90	421	63	140	.333
Medwick, Cardinals	93	378	80	126	.333

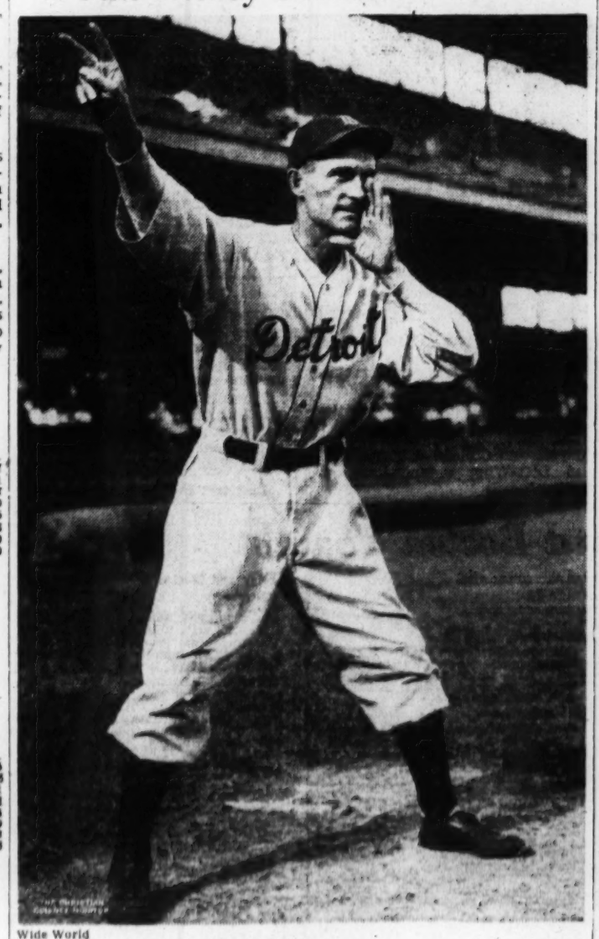
Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	38	Goodman, Reds	27
Foxx, Red Sox	29	Ott, Giants	27
Johnson, Athlet's	22	Camilli, Dodgers	16
York, Tigers	22	Mize, Cardinals	16
Di Maggio, Yank	20		
Dickey, Yankees	18		
Gehrig, Yankees	18		
Clift, Browns	18		
Keltner, Indians	16		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	107	Ott, Giants	84
Greenberg, Tigers	85	Medwick, Card.	78
Dickey, Yankees	80	McCormick, Reds	76
York, Tigers	78	Goodman, Reds	71
Di Maggio, Yank	77	Rizzo, Pirates	68
		Camilli, Dodgers	68

Fills Mickey Cochrane's Shoes



Wide World

Del Baker

New Detroit manager, who took over the job held by Mickey Cochrane. Walter O. Briggs, owner of the club, dismissed Cochrane Saturday night and appointed Baker, who has been assistant to Cochrane, to the post.

Eastern Yacht Club Holds Sheets at Marblehead Today

By Wendell Adams Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 8—The first steady racing breeze for Marblehead Race Week was recorded here today when a fresh easterly broke off the 'Head early this morning as the third day of racing got under way.

Eastern Yacht Club's race committee prepared to take up the racing cudgels, after yesterday's layoff in favor of the Boston and Pleon Yacht Club, who ruled the waves.

Once again Eastern officials smiled with the almost perfect weather. They pointed with pride to Saturday's opening day fleet of 380, a mark which eclipsed last year's record by two boats. Eastern fandom, however, expected a much greater fleet today, and added that Saturday's total was smaller than expected because of diminished Snipe and Winabout fleets.

Small Fleet

But, today, the question of new American records in yachting—always the perennial discussion during Marblehead Race Week—was being voted down by some, who said that yesterday's small Pleon Yacht Club fleet in the junior races would be some indication to the week's tonnage.

Pleon started 174 junior crews yesterday afternoon, compared with 225 starters last year during its 50th anniversary. If this is an indication of the racing conditions this week, the mark of 436 boats set on a Friday last year by the Corinthian Yacht Club will not be bettered.

In the past two years, youngsters have provided the increases in Marblehead's fleet with their smaller boats. So far during the 1938 Marblehead Race Week, these youngsters do not seem so prevalent.

'Head Winds—Fluky conditions have prevailed at the 'Head in the first two days of sailing . . . On Saturday, the outside fleet started with a northeaster, which boxed the compass just before the homeward leg, coming from the southwest . . . Yesterday, the juniors were figuring on a southwest breeze which, on the homeward legs, shifted to north and then north west.

♦ ♦ ♦

Feature winners yesterday in Pleon's junior regatta were as follows: Meredith Boyce from Eastern Point with the Triangle, Oriole; Cynthia Haskell with her M-B Navigo; Charlie Stetson, national junior sailing titlist of last year, in his Star boat Windward; Ronnie Darling, South Shore champion of last two years, with Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona in the Indians; Harry McDonough, this year's South Shore champion, in his Snipe, Top Hat; and Barber Dunwoody, North Shore junior champion last year, defending this season, with his Yankee Dory, Nanet.

♦ ♦ ♦

Indian Fleet Largest

Largest fleet Saturday was the Indians with 32 boats. Roger McAleer, winner in the Indians last year here, jumped to an early lead in Mohawk, and then lengthened it on the up-the-wind work . . . On the wind shift homeward bound, Mohawk was left in the doldrums for the moment while Darling picked up the winning slants . . . Dean Lewis was second with his Pelican, Grant Holt third with Arawak, McAleer fourth, and Ruth Wheater, pulling the surprise, fifth with her consistent tail-ender Wampum . . . Miss Wheater proved to be the smart skipper yesterday with the opportune slants on the last leg home.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harry E. Noyes's Tioga, winner of the New London-Marblehead run after the Harvard-Yale crew races, repeated her long-distance winning monopoly by staging a grand stern chase from the lightship run yesterday to close in on and pass Vice-Commodore B. Devereaux's Good Hope and thus win the annual Boston Yacht Club lightship race . . . Tioga won by a scant 10 seconds, the closest margin in the nine years log of the event.

Chapman and Creavy Play Well Together

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and Jack Creavy of Tuckahoe, who are usually in the thick of the fight for any of the Metropolitan district's more important golf titles, have found they can play very well as a team.

Hooking up together for the first time in a best-ball event, they won the John G. Anderson Memorial tourney at the Winged Foot Club with a 3-and-1 victory over the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., team of J. Wood Platt and James (Sonny) Fraser in the 36-hole final.

New Swim Record

LAKE MOHAWK, N. J., Aug. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson of Miami Beach, Fla., set a new national record of 5:00.6 for the 400-yard long course free style yesterday, swimming eight lengths in the Lake Mohawk Pool.

Referee George Vreeland, chairman of the swimming committee of the New Jersey A. A. U., announced the new mark was 9.4 seconds below one set by Lenore Kight Wingard at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 28, 1936.

Model Yachts

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—A two-mile-an-hour breeze slowed up competition in the sixth annual Marblehead Class Model Yacht Regatta at Hampton Manor Lake Saturday. Leading the first round, with perfect scores of 100, were: A. Mattison, Marblehead, Mass.; B. Chapman and J. Patey, Lynn, Mass.; J. Anderson and F. S. Anderson, Red Bank, N. J., and J. Weaver, Central Park, N. Y.

Blask Claims Record

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Erwin Blask of Germany claimed a new world's record in the 16-pound hammer throw on a toss of 190ft. 8⅝in. made in an athletic meet yesterday. The previous record was 189ft. 6½in., established by Pat Ryan of the United States on Aug. 17, 1913. Blask placed second to Karl Hein of Germany when the latter won the Olympic hammer throw at Berlin in 1936 with an Olympic-record heave of 185ft. 4 3-16in.

Australians Win

LONDON, Aug. 8 (CP)—The touring Australians defeated Scotland by 61 runs in a one-day cricket match at Glasgow Saturday. The Aussies compiled 143 runs against the Scotsmen's 82. W. J. O'Reilly, New South Wales schoolteacher, led the bowlers, taking seven wickets for 39 runs.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Tommy Hitchcock named head of 32-goal Eastern team for East-West polo series.

Two Girls Steal Show in National A. A. U. Track Meet

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—A couple of "Iron" girls, Lula Hymes of Tuskegee Institute and Catherine Fellmeth of Chicago, headed for their homes today sharing the heroine honors of the Women's National A. A. U. track and field meet.

The two feminine stars stole the major honors in the championships held here yesterday being the only double victors. The meet was not without many other thrills, however. Six titles changed hands, the 50-meter world's mark, which has withstood assaults at it for 16 years, was tied and Tuskegee, last year's team champs, repeated.

Tuskegee's Hymes won the broad jump for the second consecutive year, captured the 100-meter dash and ran the anchor leg on the Institute's 400-meter relay championship team to be voted the outstanding individual athlete of the meet. Miss Fellmeth, representing the Dvorak Park A. C., was spectacular as she annexed the shotput and discus events.

Ties World Record

Claire Isicson's twinkling feet accounted for the world's record-equaling performance during a trial heat in the 50-meters dash, the Brooklyn, N. Y., miss sprinting over the distance in 0:06.4, tying the mark made by M. Meizlikova of Czechoslovakia in Paris on Aug. 20, 1922. Miss Isicson's time did better, however, the American record of 0:06.6 registered five years ago by Louis Stokes of Malden, Mass.

The Brooklyn girl eventually won the final in this test in 0:06.6. Tuskegee's 30 points which gave it the team honors doubled the score of the runner-up Eastern Women's A. C. of New York. In addition to the Misses Hymes, Fellmeth, and Isicson, other champions and their titles included:

Fanny Vitale of the Park Central A. C., New York, 200-meters; Betsy Jochum, Cincinnati, baseball throw; Marie Cotrell, 80-meters. These were half of the titles that changed hands. The other three were the 100-meter won by Miss Hymes and the shotput and discus captured by Miss Fellmeth.

Star Withdraws

Roxy Atkins of Toronto, Canada, who was expected to be one of the outstanding performers in the meet, met with misfortune soon after the championships opened. Twisting an ankle in the first heat of the hurdles she was forced to withdraw.

The final team point totals were: Tuskegee Institute, 30; Eastern Women's A. C. of New York, 15; German-American A. C. of New York, 12½; Park Central A. C. of New York, 12; Dvorak Park A. C. of Chicago, 12; Polish National Alliance of Chicago, 7; Long Island University A. A., 7; Boston Swimming Association, 7; Mercury A. C. of New York, 6; McDonnell A. C. of Cleveland, 4; Brockton (Mass.) Girls' A. A. 2½; Crystal City A. C. of St. Louis, 1.

Miss Callen Swim Victor

CLEMENTON, N. J., Aug. 8 (AP)—Gloria Callen, 14-year-old Nyack, N. Y., high school sophomore, yesterday won the senior national A. A. U. women's long distance swimming championship.

She swam the three-mile Clementon Lake course in 1:21:27.5, defeating the defending champion, Mavis Freeman, who was second. Helen Rains finished third, five yards behind. All three represented the Women's Swimming Association of New York. Their victories gave them both individual and team championships.

Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson, holder of four national titles, was on the entry list but did not compete.

Muddled Tangle Over One Bunt

By the Associated Press

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 8

Does Brooklyn's gallery contain a collector's item like this?

Memphis' Lou Bush popped a bunt in a game against Knoxville. Pitcher Ehrensberger and First Baseman Caldwell charged in, the ball hopped past them, quite beyond the reach of Second Baseman Richmond, who covered first.

Startled Rightfielder Van Robays rushed into the breach, scooped up the ball, heaved it to Centerfielder Hafey at second base.

Ed Note: Bush got a double.

Bush was once a star athlete for Massachusetts State College.

Anderson Plays Well in Beating Johnny Van Ryn

BULLETIN

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Alice Marble, the Nation's No. 1 ranking player, advanced into the quarter-finals of the eastern grass court tennis tournament today with a 6—3, 6—1 victory over Helen Bernhard of New York.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., seeded third, didn't even get a good workout in trimming Madelon Weldon of New Rochelle, N. Y., in love sets to win her first round match.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Owen Anderson, the young Hollywood, Calif., tennis player who went to Europe last spring "just for the experience" and came back with a couple of trophies, a bag full of unexpected triumphs and the support of British and French experts as America's best as a coming Davis Cup star, may be ready to show the home folks something.

Anderson made his first eastern start of the season at Southampton last week and bowed out in the early rounds. Yesterday, when the Eastern Grass Court championships got under way a day late, he went up against the veteran Johnny Van Ryn and won his first-round match in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3.

Perhaps it wasn't to be expected that Van Ryn, a former Davis Cup doubles player who now appears in eastern tournaments only when he's taking a vacation from his business at Austin, Texas, would win. But Johnny still is a sound, stylish player, who gets plenty of depth in his forehand drives, places his shots accurately and isn't fooled easily.

The Californian, however, had too much speed and power for him. Anderson was taking his backward shots early and getting them back accurately and skimming his drives barely over the net. And this kind of game came off well for him, as he made few errors although allowing himself the smallest margin of safety.

Anderson's victory took the "play" from the day's other matches as rain again interrupted activities after about half the first round women's singles matches had been played and seven had been completed in the men's singles.

Top-seeded Alice Marble, although not up to her best form in her first match after a week's rest, led the way into the third round in the women's division with a 6—3, 6—0 victory over Josephine Dumas of New Rochelle. Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, seeded fifth, also drew a first-round bye, then defeated Millicent Hirsh of New York, 6—2, 6—2. The only other seeded player to see action was Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, No. 4 on the women's list, who beat Barbara Scott of Yonkers, 6—1, 6—1.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Note to C. McGillicuddy, Philadelphia: Why not have Mickey Cochrane come back to the Athletics? . . . He could help a lot with those young fellers of yours . . And he's too grand a fellow to be out of baseball . . Tip: If and when Don Budge turns pro, watch for Fred Perry and Ellsworth Vines to put on a holdout unless they get just as much as Budge . . . Which now looks like 75 thousand . . . Heavy advance ticket sale out Ohio State way is leading folks to believe Francis Schmidt and his Buckeyes are going places in the Big Ten this fall.

♦ ♦ ♦

In spite of that double defeat they handed the Giants yesterday, the Pirates look worn out . . . And the front office isn't making it any easier for them . . . Even though the Bucs have been playing a heavy schedule the last couple of weeks, the bosses will not cancel their exhibitions . . Even have one carded for McKeesport, Pa., tonight . . . One reason the Red Sox are sticking up there—they have played six extra inning games this year, and won all of them . . . It's costing Elwood Cooke, the Portland tennis prospect, $1,000 to stay in the eastern net circut this summer . . . He's one of the few making the tour at his own expense—and won't quit until he makes the Davis Cup squad.

♦ ♦ ♦

Notice Swinging Sammy Chapman, whose batting average slid from high in the .300's to about .270, is riding the bench for the A's now . . . There should be a contest to find out why Joe Di Maggio's hitting is 10 to 20 points heavier on the road than in the Yankee Stadium home grounds this season . . Mickey Cochrane is writing a book on the hows and whys of baseball . . . But he (and many others) still do not know why the Tigers let him out . . The Washington Redskins signed Irv Gilbreath, ex-Texas star, because Sammy Baugh recommended him

♦ ♦ ♦

Charley Gehringer follows Lou Gehrig into that cereal company's "All-American" popularity baseball team . . . Incidentally, did you know the Tigers' "strong, silent man," who would rather show you his watch than tell you the time, once won a speech-making contest . . . Frederick Benham, one-time scribe on the old World, would like Judge Landis to change the World Series rules so that a game rained out before the fifth inning would start up again on the next playing date at the exact spot it was washed out . . . So that a team piling up a lead before the fifth would not lose it . . . Barney Dreyfuss wanted a rule like that for the regular season for years . . . Even though George Hudson, Berkeley (Calif.) coach, made him what he is today, Frank Kovacs had to give him up when he was picked for the Davis Cup squad . . . The Cardinals have their eye on young Morton Cooper, who has gone through a stretch of four games with Houston allowing just one run and 13 hits . . . But the youngster, who hails from Independence, Mo., is so lonesome he has to have his brother on the club with him.

Two More Acts of Courtesy By Auto Drivers Are Noted

Today marks the beginning of the sixth week of the courtesy driver campaign conducted by The Christian Science Monitor in its endeavor to make motorists courtesy-conscious. Letters continue to come to the Courtesy Award Editor relating courteous acts toward drivers and pedestrians on highways in and around Boston.

Such polite drivers, who are mentioned in this column, will receive two free tickets to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters.

The winners of tickets today are:

Ernest L. Hassam
35 Egerton Road
Arlington
Registration number 692,264
and
Ellen S. Fitzpatrick
12 Belmont Street
Newton
Registration number 59,655

The incidents which have brought awards to these drivers are related by Monitor subscribers as follows:

"The driver of the car bearing license number 692,264 was proceeding toward Arlington on the Concord Turnpike in heavy traffic. He noticed that two cars coming toward him had stopped waiting to make a left turn into Ridge Avenue, Cambridge. The driver came to a full stop and motioned the waiting cars to make the left turn.

"This was an act of courtesy as many other cars had sped by without giving the two cars the opportunity of making the left turn in safety."

The other story:

"Crossing the busy intersection of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, I found myself in the middle of the street as the traffic light turned to green. The line of cars naturally started up, but the owner of car number 59,655 stopped, and with a smile motioned for me to cross. This act, on a hot, sultry day, meant much to me and was greatly appreciated.

"If more motorists would be as courteous as this driver, not only would the roads be safer, but it would be a greater satisfaction to both motorists and pedestrians."

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

This Is How Corrigan First Caught a Glimpse of Boston

Courtesy American Airlines, Inc. **Boston Municipal Airport in East Boston, Where Flier Landed**

Corrigan in Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

the Charles River and into Boston proper.

Haymarket Square was jammed with a bubbling mass which poured out of Boston's famous North End and Scollay Square, as Corrigan passed, was so mobbed one might have thought it was an ordered Central European political demonstration, not a spontaneous greeting for an adventurer of the air.

By three o'clock Corrigan had reached the Mayor's office and there he conformed to the visitor's ritual—he signed his name in the City's guest book; Mayor Tobin presented him with an autographed city publication; and he was posed by photographers against the tall white door where the Mayor always poses with visitors.

From City Hall the parade led to the State House for additional greetings by the Governor and his staff in the Hall of Flags. By four o'clock the Corrigan festivities had reached a peak at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common in an hour of speeches and concert.

At five, the Corrigan party was scheduled to leave the Common, proceed down Beacon Street to Massachusetts Avenue and across the Harvard Bridge to Cambridge and visit the Massachusetts Insititute of Technology.

As a final fillip to the tour, Mr. Corrigan will then be taken back to Boston to visit the Children's Hospital and the House of the Guardian Angel on South Huntington Avenue.

From there the party will return to downtown Boston via Brookline Avenue, Boylston Street to Charlesgate West, and down Commonwealth Avenue to the Hotel Statler, where the flier will rest before a testimonial banquet in his honor at the Copley Plaza Hotel tonight.

Corrigan Leaving N. Y. Sticks to His Story He Thought East, West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—It was off again Corrigan today.

Douglas Corrigan, who went east to go west and by going the wrong way took the right way to fame, was off to Boston, the city, he said, he thought was Baltimore when he flew over it en route to Dublin, Ireland.

On the outward-bound corner of New York City's welcome mat last night Corrigan still retained his grin and his mastery of the Irish mot juste.

In another round of honors in Brooklyn yesterday, Brig. Gen. Evan C. Humphrey, Commander of the Second Corps Area of the United States Army, gave the slight, youthful flyer, still dressed in his brown windbreaker jacket, an automatic compass, which he said he had been keeping for 25 years.

"It will have to be entirely automatic to be of any use to me," Corrigan said.

He has stuck to his story that he flew the wrong way largely through the eccentricities of his compass, and nothing that New York officialdom and the city's best debunkers could do has demolished that legend.

His final day in New York was a busy one—a visit to the Empire State Building, Fort Hamilton, the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, and Roosevelt and Mitchell Fields constituting the major portion of the itinerary. He also was the guest of honor at the home of George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens.

After 48 hours of almost continuous entertainment, the plight of the newshawks and the photographers was worse than that of the flyer. They had just about run out of questions and the photographers of ideas for effective poses.

"What are your plans?" was the most persistent question, and Corrigan replied that he had to get back to work.

"Where?"

"Perhaps in the manufacturing or maintenance end of the aviation industry," Corrigan replied.

"Why?"

"Because it makes use of thinking, while the career of a pilot demands only ability to fly," Corrigan said.

The waning resourcefulness of the photographers was less easily coped with. Nothing for it but he must hang out his window at the McAlpin Hotel while some of his companions grasped his heels and legs. Photographers from another window, similarly anchored against gravity, snapped Corrigan's picture as he was thus silhouetted against the skyline.

To the last, New York failed to crack his story, when he was asked if the flight of Colonel Lindbergh inspired his venture, he retorted:

"No; I just wanted to fly across country. That isn't how Lindbergh got his reputation."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Tonight Radio's Specials

8:00 WIXAL (11.79mc)—Round Table, "Moulding Public Opinion," conducted by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Director, Harvard Summer School

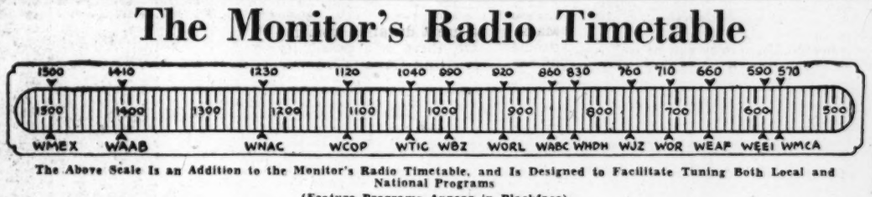
8:30 WAAB—Dinner of the City of Boston to Douglas Corrigan, from the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

9:00—Orson Welles and Mercury Theater group in three plays; Carl Ewald's "My Little Boy"; Sherwood Anderson's "I'm a Fool" and H. H. Munro's "The Open Window."

9:00 WBZ—"America's Rhythm Masters"; music composed or arranged by Ferde Grofe, with his orchestra.

9:30 WAAB—"Famous First Facts"; Charles Duryea, automobile pioneer; Gail Borden, grandson of inventor of condensed milk; Col. H. K. Pickett of United States Marine Corps.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Four Clubmen"	music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 "Summer Serenade"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Summer Serenade"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00 Ray Heatherton	Alias Jimmy Valentine;	"Amos 'n' Andy	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Talk, Carmel Snow,	dramatization	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	George Hamilton's Orch.	"Headlines"
7:30 "On the Trail"	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Message to Motorists"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Political talk	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 Ted Husing; Connie Boswell; orch.	"Sing-Song Program";	"Believe It or Not";	Ernie Fiorito's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	vocal groups	guests; music		Ruth Nizey, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks; orchestra; chorus	Dinner to Douglas Corrigan	"Varieties"
8:45				News commentator
9:00 Mercury Theater: three plays	"America's Rhythm Masters"	J. Cherniavsky's Orch.; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands
9:15			Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands
9:30 Mercury Theater: three plays	"America's Rhythm Masters"	Grant Park Concert	"Famous First Facts"	Charles Perry's Orch.
9:45		Grant Park Concert	"Famous First Facts"	Vocalist; orchestra
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobblies"; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Del Casino, songs	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Amateur Hour
10:45 "Rhythm in Breeze"	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Amateur Hour
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Charley Randall's Or.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musicale Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musicale Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musicale Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musicale Timetable
9:00 R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm News
9:15 Montana Slim	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular variety; news	Talk: "Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Mystery Chef"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Swing Patrol"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Marv Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Music for Madame"
11:15 Rhythmaires; orch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Consumers' Program	Popular music	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	The Manhatters: orch.	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Tempos"	News; features; Noon-day revue; music	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Styles in Rhythm"
1:45 Hymn recital	Armchair Quartet	"Don Artiste"; pianist	Joyce Trio; strings	Vocalists
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Concert Band
2:15 "Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Concert Band
2:30 U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sports reports	Federal Theater: "Pioneers of Science"
2:45 U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	Household talk	Sports reports	
3:00 "Adventures in	Rakov's Orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Claire Dillon, songs
3:15 Rhythm"	Talk from Geneva	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 "Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Sports reports
3:45 "Tune Time"	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 "Summer Serenade"	"Seaside Nights"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-New York	Four O'Clock Revue
4:15 "Summer Serenade"	"Seaside Nights"	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:30 Sports	Club Matinee: variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Boston Bees-New York	Sports reports
4:45 Sports	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Pour of Us"; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Troubadours"	Music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Tango Time	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Headlines"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Ink Spots"	News commentator	"Musical Album"	"Melody Lane"
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Charles Perry's Orch
8:00 "Capt. Cranberry";	New music of Irving	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 sketch	Berlin; soloists	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Musicalogues"
8:30 "Get-Together"	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 "Get-Together"	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Sweet Music"
9:00 "Grand Central	"Voice of Oklahoma";	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15 Station"; sketch	station dedication; so-	terviews	F Ferneau's Orch	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	loists; male ensemble	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	and orchestra	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	"Music All Your Own";	Billie Lossee's Orch	Charles Perry's Orch
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch	NBC Jamboree	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	News commentator	"Evening Vespers"
10:30 Mystery sketch	Jacques Renard's Or.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Evening Vespers"
10:45 Park concert	Jacques Renard's Or.	Sport commentator	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End"
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch	"Day's End"
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Joe Prasetto's Orch
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	tary band	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Shed's Acoustic Tests Upheld By Pleased Berkshire Audience

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—Ease with which a program ranging widely in tone was heard yesterday supported research tests that have placed the stamp of approval upon acoustic properties of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival's new fan-shaped "music shed."

The concert, third in the current series, rose from the delicate sonorities of Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusick" to the enormous climaxes of Brahms' fourth symphony.

Unknowingly, the 19,000 persons attending the first three concerts have participated in the tests, made by Prof. Richard D. Fay of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"It is gratifying to be able to report," the Professor said upon completion of his survey, "that the most optimistic predictions have been realized. The entire auditorium is free from dead spots, and the reception of the music at every seat is found to be substantially perfect."

Before the Festival opened, the most accurate acoustical examinations possible were made by Professor Fay. An instrument producing a sound of unvarying volume was set up on the stage, and other instruments were moved about the acre-and-a-half floor space to register variation in volume.

There was practically no variation, but the "hall" was empty. Tests again were made at rehearsal, and finally after the audiences moved in, whereupon the Professor announced his findings.

Some of the "shed's" seats are 160 feet from Serge Koussevitzky as he directs the Boston Symphony Orchestra. At the widest part of the fan-shaped hall, the distance is 265 feet.

Let It Rain

Although there had been no rain during the concerts, even that is expected to make no difference, for the room is made of four carloads of two-inch planking, heavily insulated, through which the sound of falling water did not penetrate during preliminary tests.

Apparently the new "music shed," completed for this summer's series of concerts, is one of two or three acoustical marvels in the country now being used for summer music.

Another of them is the wooden auditorium at Chautauqua, in western New York State, famous for decades for its acoustical properties. A third, not a building at all, is the Hollywood bowl, which is almost a whispering gallery.

Most of those attending yesterday's concert had a sense of participating in the new undertaking—the school which the festival group expects to be an actuality in the summer of 1940.

The school is a dream of Dr. Koussevitzky's. Its inception was announced Aug. 4 by Bentley Mirt Warren, President of the Boston Symphony.

A very small group will live at "Tanglewood," the estate given the Boston Symphony in December 1936, by Mrs. Gorham Brooks of Brookline, Mass., which is the permanent home of the Berkshire Festival. This group, probably not more than 10, will be made up of the most promising young orchestra conductors to be found.

Another, and larger, group will study choral conducting and choral music. Dr. Koussevitzky will supervise the work of the orchestral conductors. No musician has been designated for choral music, but Archibald Davison of Boston is considered a likely choice.

In addition, there will be a group of talented young instrumentalists who will work through the summer with Boston Symphony musicians, participate in programs, and sit in on rehearsals for the festival proper.

Chorus Expected

A chorus of major ability will probably emerge as well. This fall a questionnaire will be sent all former Harvard and Radcliffe chorus members, asking whether they would be interested in a course of study in the Berkshires, to be interspersed with programs and climaxed with appearances at the Berkshire Festival.

It is expected also that an effort will be made to interest lay musicians in the school's program, and probably a course in musicology will be offered as well. Olin Downes, who is prefacing the programs of the current festival with lectures on the music, has been mentioned as possible conductor of a course in musicology.

The school will become, it is planned, another service by the Boston Symphony, which already works through 46 weeks of the year in Boston, New York, and on such tours for which there is time.

It will not be organized for profit, and could not be built at all were it not that on the 210-acre estate of "Tanglewood" there exist buildings which will house the classes, and perhaps a few of the students.

Worcester to Bar Changed Evidence In Drunk Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8—In a move to eliminate changing of testimony by police surgeons and officers making arrests of drunken drivers between the time arrests are made and the offenders appear in court, Thomas F. Foley, Chief of Police, has issued to police surgeons and precinct commanders the most stringent set of rules for gathering evidence in such cases ever devised for use in the Worcester Police Department.

Chief Foley stated that his purpose was to prevent "unintentional forgetting of facts" on the part of officials concerned in arrests of this nature. Although he refused to elaborate, it is generally reported that charges have been made from time to time that the testimony given in court in many drunken driving cases did not agree with the facts established at the time that arrests were made.

Under the setup that has been in vogue in this city for many years, persons arrested for driving under the influence of liquor are examined by a police surgeon before being booked. Police surgeons and arresting officers then testify in court from notes made and kept by themselves. It is a rule in the Worcester District Court that persons appearing on such a charge must be examined by a police surgeon who is obliged to testify to the results of his examination.

Under the new system, a triplicate form has been prepared which contains a large number of exacting questions that must be answered by the examining surgeon. Immediately after an examination, one copy is to be forwarded to the office of the Chief, one to the precinct commander, and the third retained by the surgeon.

A check in court between the form supplied the Chief and the precinct commander and that of the police surgeon will reveal any discrepancies that may exist between the testimony given and the facts contained on the triplicate forms.

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords
Look for this 3-Point Seal of *Ankle-Fashioning* in every Nunn-Bush shoe. A symbol of unusual comfort and enduring smartness.
Final Reductions
Last Week of
SALE
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
20 School Street, BOSTON

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week. Paintings by Barbizon, and American water colors School in the Upper Galleries; Lower Galleries, exhibit by Boys' and Girls' Museum classes; water colors and prints by William Blake in the Print Department.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of engravings, lithographs, etchings, and photographs of Old Boston. Through Aug. 21.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of textile designs and modern water colors by Charles Johnson. Through Aug. 16.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of miscellaneous prints.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31. Open daily 10-5 except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Boston City Club—Photography from National Camera Craft, July 28-Aug. 1. City Club Camera Associates. Through Sept. 8.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: water colors by Winslow Homer; Prints by Durer; French Paintings and Drawings from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 4. Museum will be closed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12. Admission may be obtained by telephoning Kirkland 7600, line 203.

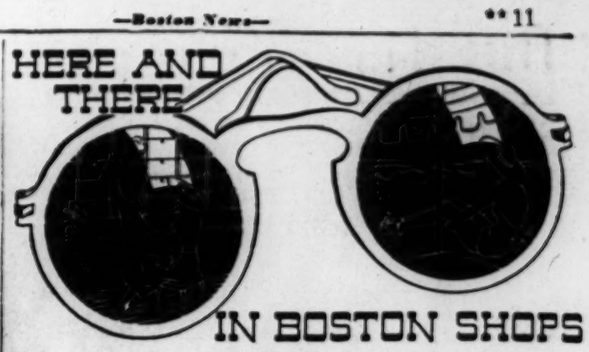
Boston Athenaeum—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1500 to 1800.

Holman's Print Shop—Boston in Pictures.
Goodman-Walker — Old Master Prints. Also water colors by Katharine Sturgis.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Craftwork and applied design.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor On Mondays

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS



By Janet Treat

We planned on reminding you that even though you couldn't find a cool spot in your house, and every meal seemed to warm up the minute it struck the table, regardless of how cucumber-cool it started out to be . . . we know one place where it is always cool and comfortable in the summer. We mean Filene's. Naturally it makes shopping a pleasure; for who wants to struggle into new clothes when you're so hot and uncomfortable you wouldn't know whether you liked them or not? And then, after the shopping is over . . . upstairs for a grand lunch.

At the same time we want to call your attention to a new shop they've opened. It is on the first floor; where we hope everything will be in all stores one of these days. "The Gray Shop" . . . which features linens, blankets, and domestics. All "divieed up" into four shops. One for linens, another for towels, one for sheets and blankets, and another called the Trousseau Center. The latter will be of particular interest to the fall brides, for here you'll find endless suggestions laid out before you, and there'll also be somebody around who can advise you as to just the number of dish towels any self-respecting bride should possess.

At the moment they're celebrating things with a special on their own Universal sheets, on Chatham blankets, Cannon towels and whatnot. In fact we saw one of those good-looking tufted chenille bedspreads for $4.95, so beautifully made, with such a pretty floral pattern, that, much as we disliked it, we had to compare it with one we bought recently for $30. And favorably, too, which made everything seem just that much worse!

Lipstick Vanity Goes With Compact

It seems that women can always find their powder compacts, even in the most crowded purse . . . but the matter of locating the elusive lipstick is something else! So Helena Rubinstein has taken things in hand, and has come out with a new lipstick vanity. Which means the lipstick is right with the vanity case, so you just can't pick up the compact without also picking up the lipstick. And it's not inside, either . . . rather it's a definite part of it. In fact, the lipstick is really the clasp! But it's life-size, and none of this miniature stuff. A golden compact, with a classic scroll embossed on the cover. Single, $3. Double, $3.50. And the various Rubinstein counters at Filene's, Jordan's, Slattery's, Plotkins, and so on will have it. As well as the Newbury Street Salon.

Fall Shoes Ready For College Girl

Having seen Nisley's (145 Tremont Street) advance fall shoes, we suggest that the girl who is outfitting a college trunk take a look. There are some walking shoes there that also have a lot of style. Combinations of kid and suede . . . some with a sort of moccassin look about them; but less of the casual to them, of course. Grand if you ride a bike to class and around town. One number in grape (a color you'll see a lot of from now on) that'll blend nicely with your brownish tweeds. Slightly less than $5. Five cents, to be exact.

If you throw up your arms every time little Horace suggests cooking a dinner on the beach, just because all you can think of is the endless gathering of driftwood (which doesn't seem to drift as much nowadays, by the way) and then getting it to burn, and holding a "hot dog" over the flame as you try in vain to keep away from the incessant heat and smoke; then calm yourself. You'll be considered just as heroic a Girl Scout by your family if you take along one of Beckwith's master folding grills, a little charcoal, and a few twisted papers. Then you can lay the frankfurters, or steaks, or hamburgers right on the grill and do everything up in shipshape manner. It will cost you $2.25. At least the size with the 11x18 top. At 37 Essex Street.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

all 88 stations and 60 trains, but the Judge said he could not consider what was not in the Railroad's petition to the Court. The loss from operation of the single line was put by the railroad at $50,000 a year.

Early Action Planned

Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, said he plans to bring immediate action in the State Supreme Court to enforce the Commission's order for restoration of service. As a result, Mr. Blackman urged an early hearing by the three-man Court in Boston on his claim that the order to operate a line at a loss deprives the railroad of property without due process of law, in violation of the Constitution.

Judge Ford pointed out the Commission's order did not specify any effective date and questioned the validity of the order, since State laws require that such a date be specified in every order of the P. U. C. Mr. Blackman replied, however, that it has been customary for the Commission to omit such dates and that in each case it has been understood the Railroad will comply "within a reasonable time."

Amusements
BOSTON

FIRST of the GREATER MOVIE SEASON HITS!
KEITH MEMORIAL
PERFECTLY AIR CONDITIONED
LETTER OF INTRODUCTION
EDGAR BERGEN and "CHARLIE McCARTHY" with ANDREA LEEDS ADOLPHE MENJOU
SECOND FEATURE
WE'RE GOING TO BE RICH
GRACIE FIELDS - VICTOR McLAGLEN
EXTRA! MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Exceptional Features—2
Mickey ROONEY • Judy GARLAND
in 'Love Finds Andy Hardy'
Plus: "STORM IN A TEACUP"

NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ Any Seat p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Evgs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays.
2 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mail Orders.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	829,060
1938 volume to date	160,752,983
1937 volume to date	253,990,870

Leading Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The stock market generally loafed in losing territory today, recently strong leaders stepping down fractions to more than a point.

The list slipped after an early attempt to extend the belated rally of last week and while a little buying support occasionally halted the retreat, upward reversals were scarce near the final hour.

Dealings were relatively slow throughout, with transfers at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Some of the buoyant steels and motors of last week were subjected to pressure. A handful of rails, aircrafts and utilities, not so prominent on the recent run-up, were able to post modest advances.

Stocks in arrears most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, American Smelting, Westinghouse, du Pont, Philip Morris and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Delaware & Hudson and American Can managed to edge into new high ground for the year. Resistant also were Consolidated Edison, Radio, North American, Electric Power & Light, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone and Southern Railway.

Small set-backs predominated on the curb. On the offside here were Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Sherwin Williams and Newmont Mining. Electric Bond & Share moved higher.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market presented a ragged appearance today with rails continuing lower and with industrials and utilities doing little either way.

U. S. Government obligations were firmer, with gains of 1-32 to around 4-32ds in the more traded issues.

Active in the decline in rails, with losses of fractions to around a point or more, were B. & O. consolidated 4½, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Erie 5s of '75, Great Northern 4s of '46, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and Union Pacific 3½ of '71.

In the list of utilities and industrials, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, the most active issue of the day, American Telephone 3½s of '66, Detroit Edison 4½s and Shell Union 3½s advanced narrowly. On the downside slightly were Studebaker 6s, Goodyear 5s and International Hydro Eelectric 6s.

Foreign loans were mostly steady. Czechoslovak 8s lost around 2 points on one sale and Japanese issues were unsteady, but the rest of this group showed little or no uneasiness.

Grain Prices Drop To New Five-Year Lows in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Smashing down to new 5-year low prices for all grains, corn today fell 3¼ cents a bushel and wheat 2¾ cents.

Corn was unsettled in particular by prospects that probable production this season would be large enough to call for a vote on a government quota marketing system. International business in wheat was shown to be with but a single exception the smallest known in any post-war season.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were 2¾-3 cents lower compared with Saturday's finish, Sept. 50-50⅛, Dec. 48⅛-¼, wheat 2-2½ down, Sept. 62⅝-⅞, Dec. 64½-⅝, and oats ⅜-⅝ off.

U. S.-Soviet Trade Agreement Renewed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Soviet Russia have renewed a commercial agreement in which the Soviets expressed the intention of increasing their purchases of American goods beyond a minimum of $40,000,000 a year.

This minimum was exceeded in the first nine months of the year covered by the previous agreement, which expired Aug. 5. In this period—the latest for which figures are available—and American imports of Russian goods were $17,561,000.

The renewal was effected through an exchange of notes at Moscow between Alexander C. Kirk, the American chargé d'affaires, and Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Affairs Commissar.

In return for the guaranteed Soviet purchases, this Government gives Russian imports benefits of the tariff and other concessions in the reciprocal trade treaties already signed with 17 nations.

In extending the agreement the United States made a reservation, however, regarding imports of Soviet coal, which are limited to 400,000 tons annually. An American producer challenged the exemption which has been granted these imports from the $2-a-ton excise tax imposed by the 1932 Revenue Act, and the question was referred to the Treasury for a decision.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed steady today as traders eyed favorably the Saturday upturn in Wall Street. International issues edged forward to around parity levels. Coppers were higher. The gilt-edge section was firm. Industrials were mostly neglected.

Paris—A tinge of irregularity was evident in dealings in the Bourse today. International shares moved forward. Royal Dutch gained 33 francs and Suez Canal 300. Rentes closed 15 centimes lower to 180 up.

Liverpool—Wheat futures eased after an early start forward and ended ¼d to 7d lower today, following reports of large clearance of American winter wheat to Liverpool and a substantial increase in stocks afloat.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	
119¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	41	41	41	Aug 5
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	18	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Aug 6
27	16⅜	Addressor (1.40)	9	28	27⅛	27¾	+ ¾
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	1	63	63	63	— ¾
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug 4
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	17	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	11	11	11	+ ¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	28	13½	12¾	12¾	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	11½	11½	11½	
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	8	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	182	180	180	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 27
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	52	11⅜	11¼	11½	
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	Aug 5
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	24	53¾	52	52	—1⅝
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	74	72½	72½	Aug 6
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	4	82	79½	79½	—4¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	11	20⅝	20	20½	+ ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(1½e)	5	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
103	70¾	Am Can (4)	23	104¼	103	103½	+ ⅛
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	167½	167½	167½	Aug 5
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	16	29¾	29	29	— ¼
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	49	49	49	Aug 5
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	15	21⅞	20¾	20¾	—1⅛
104¼	69½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	104¼	104	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	4	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	25	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17½	17¼	17½	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	Aug 6
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug 2
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	4¾	4½	4½	
17	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	42	42	42	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 6
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	23	22⅝	22¾	— ¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	4	61½	59	59½	Aug 6
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	4	15¾	15⅞	15⅞	\
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	5	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112⅛	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)		37	37	37	Aug 5
17⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	7	33	32⅜	32¾	— ⅛
17	9	Am Rad & St S	69	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	21	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	4	79¾	79⅜	79⅜	Aug 6
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)		18	18	18	
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
56¾	38⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	37	51⅝	50	50	—1⅛
31	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		131	131	131	Aug 4
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	55¾	55½	55½	— ¼
34¾	15⅜	Am Sti Fdrs	20	30½	29¼	29¼	—1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
14	12	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	Jul 30
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¾e)	2	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ½
20¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	Aug 5
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	143½	142½	142½	+ ⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	88	87¾	87¾	— ½
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	90½	89½	90½	— ½
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)		141	141	141	Jul 30
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	13	8¼	7¾	8	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	35	11½	10⅞	11	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Aug 3
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	7	38⅞	38⅜	38¾	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	145	37¼	36	36¼	—1
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	48	48	48	Aug 6
21⅞	10¼	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	6	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¾	17	17¼	Aug 2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
22	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug 5
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	12	6¼	6	6	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	10	45½	43¼	43¼	—2¼
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Aug 6
7⅜	2¼	Artloom Corp	2	6½	6½	6½	Aug 6
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ¼
70½	25	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅜k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34	34	34	Aug 3
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	15	39	37¾	37¾	—1¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	3	57½	56	56	—1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	24¼	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
108	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
97⅜	57¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	82¾	82¾	8½	— ¼
46¾	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	48½	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
58	36	Atlas Powder(1½e)	1	57	57	57	Aug 6
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6¾	6¾	Aug 6
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅜	2	Aust Nicholls	1	3	3	3	Jul 29
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		B					
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	10	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	29	9⅞	9¾	9¼	— ½
10¼	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
36	9	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 27
23⅜	1⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	2	12½	12	12½	Aug 6
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	26	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ¾
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	17½	17¼	17¼	Aug 3
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug 4
9	8¾	Belding Hem (½e)	1	8¾	8½	8¾	Aug 6
83	75¼	Belg R N pf (3.27g)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
22	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	67	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
50¼	26⅝	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	47½	47⅛	47⅛	
68¾	39¾	Beth Steel	67	60¾	59¼	59¼	—1⅝
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	99¼	98	98	—1½
29	17⅜	Bigelow-Sanford	2	24½	24½	24½	
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	11	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅛
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	17	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	28¼	28	28	— ¾
14¼	9	Bond Strs	2	14	14	14	Aug 6
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	7	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	18½	Borg-Warner	27	23	21⅜	22½	—
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Aug 6
25⅜	14	Bower Roll Bear	4	25½	25	25	— ¼
12⅛	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	27	12½	12	12	— ½
25½	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	64	25⅛	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
36	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	6	36	35¾	36	Jul 29
39½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+ 1⅛
2¾	1⅛	Brkyn & Qu Trana	1	2	2	2	Aug 6
10⅜	3⅜	Brklyn & Q Tr pf	6	9⅛	9¼	9¼	Aug 6
5¾	2⅜	Brklyn-Man Tr	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
37	16¾	Brklyn-M Tr pf	1	31	31	31	—1¾
21½	10⅛	Brklyn Un Gas	5	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Aug 6
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	4	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
12⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	17	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ¾
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	14	6⅛	6	6	
5½	3	Budd Wheel	5	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	19	37⅜	35⅝	35⅝	—1¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	16	16¼	15½	15¾	— ½
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	4	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 6
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 4
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
24	15⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	21⅝	22	Aug 6
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	12¼	12	12¼	Aug 6
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	13	22	21	22	+2
50	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	+1
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	2⅛	2	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	9	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
8⅛		Canadian Pacific	7	6⅞	6⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug 5
4½	⅞	Carrier&Gen (.10e)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	99	99	99	
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	5	56⅛	55¾	56	— ¼
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 27
24	9	Celanese Corp	112	24⅝	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	88	88	88	Aug 6
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	24	23⅛	23½	—1
28	19⅝	Cent Aguirre (1½)	10	20	19⅝	20	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	7	5½	5	5	— ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Aug 1
6⅝	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	
49¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (8e)	8	49½	48½	49¼	+ ¼
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	10	10	10	
30½	16	Champ Pap & P	2	28	26¼	28	Aug 5
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	Aug 3
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¼e)	19	33⅜	32⅜	32⅝	—1
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75¼	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	43½	43	43½	Aug 6
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Aug 5
4	1¾	Chi & E Ill pf	3	3¼	3	3	
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	4	1¼	1	1¼	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4¾	4½	4½	Aug 6
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug 5
5¾	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Aug 5
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	5	15½	14⅞	14⅞	Aug 6
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug 6
1¾	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	13	16½	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
27	22	Chi Pn I ev pf (3)	1	26	26	26	Aug 2
44	37⅜	Chi Pn I or pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	1	⅞	1	Aug 6
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug 6
3	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2½	2	2	Aug 4
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 3
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	4	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
75½	38⅞	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	210	74⅝	72⅜	73	—1¾

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Aug 6
5½	2	City Stores	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Aug 5
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	24	24	24	— ¾
27¾	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	13	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	5	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	10	24½	23	23⅝	— ¾
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	139	139	139	+1½
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Aug 6
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	17	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅞
95½	79	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	96	96	96	+1
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	15	36½	35½	35½	— ¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
22¾	13½	Col Gas & El (.90e)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
22¾	17	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Aug 4
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	29	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Aug 3
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	33	33	33	Jul 20
108½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	9	93¼	92	93¼	+2¾
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	10	49¾	49½	49¾	— ⅛
103	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+1¼
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	55½	54⅝	55½	— ⅜
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	38	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
2	1	Com'wlth & South	64	1¼	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	4	39	37½	37½	—2
28	22⅛	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	8	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	14	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	9	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 6
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	56	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	100	100	100	+ ¼
100	82	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	88¼	88½	88¼	Aug 5
95½	78	Container Corp	7	86¾	86⅜	86½	— ⅛
27½	8¾	Cont Bak A	10	25½	25	25	— ½
23¼	1¼	Cont Bak B	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	100	99½	99½	—1½
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	20	46¾	46	46¼	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¾
11⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
4¾	3⅜	Cont Motors	4	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
35¾	21¾	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	8	35¼	34	35	— ⅜
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	Aug 2
69⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	3	69½	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅜
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	6	5	5	5	
36½	19	Crane Co	56	35⅞	34¾	35½	+ ¾
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	112	111½	112	Aug 6
85⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	— ¾
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	9½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	5	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅞
37	29	Crown C pf ww(2¼)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Aug 3
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug 5
14⅞	7½	Cr'n Zellerbach(⅜e)	17	14¼	13¾	13⅞	
24⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	19	37½	36¾	36⅝	— ⅜
94½	70

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Rise 3 Points to 40 P. C. of Mill Capacity

Business and Industry

U. S. Cotton Crop Of 11,988,000 Bales Forecast for 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast a 1938 cotton crop of 11,988,000 bales.

This estimate is 6,958,000 bales below last year's production and smaller than any crop since 1935.

The Agriculture Adjustment Administration awaited price reaction from the estimate to determine whether loans will be mandatory under the new farm act.

A loan program is required to be established under the law if the average price on the principal markets falls below 52 per cent of parity, or about 8.27 cents a pound on the basis of the present parity figure of 15.9 cents a pound.

The AAA has authority to fix the cotton loan rate, if a loan becomes necessary, between about 8.27 and 11.92 cents a pound.

The crop reporting board's estimate of average yield for 1938 was 217.9 pound an acre, which was 49 pounds less than in 1937, but otherwise is the highest since 1898 when 223.1 pounds per acre were produced.

The estimate was based on the condition of the crop Aug. 1, which was 78.0 per cent of a normal, and on the area in cultivation July 1, less the 10-year average abandonment, which was estimated at 26,347,000 acres.

The condition of the crop indicates an acre yield of 217.9 pounds, compared with 266.9 pounds last year, which was a record yield, and 179.8 pounds, the 1927-36 average.

Record Production

The crop totaled 18,946,000 bales last year, a record production, while the average for the 10 years, 1927-36, was 13,201,000 bales.

The condition of the crop Aug. 1 compares with 81 per cent of a normal year ago and 69 per cent, the 10-year average.

The acreage in cultivation July 1 was announced as 26,904,000 and the 10-year average abandonment was 2.1 per cent, reducing the acreage estimated for harvest to 26,347,000.

Ginnings from this year's crop prior to Aug. 1 were reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 158,115 running bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 142,983 bales to that date last year, and 41,130 in 1936.

Yield by States

The condition of the crop on Aug. 1, the indicated acre-yield and the indicated total production, by states, follow:

Missouri, condition 91 per cent of a normal, acre yield 380 pounds, and indicated production 312,000 bales; Virginia 55, 200 and 18,000; North Carolina 68, 240 and 453,000; South Carolina 72, 255 and 691,000; Georgia 72, 214 and 939,000; Florida 74, 152 and 28,000;

Tennessee 79, 260 and 439,000; Alabama 76, 220 and 998,000; Mississippi 77, 255 and 1,438,000; Arkansas 81, 245 and 1,247,000;

Louisiana 78, 245 and 631,000; Oklahoma 80, 170 and 648,000; Texas 79, 170 and 3,425,000; New Mexico 89, 460 and 107,000;

Arizona 83, 421 and 185,000; California 89, 560 and 412,000; all other states 89, 336 and 17,000; Lower California (Old Mexico) 93, 247, and 48,000 (latter not included in California nor in United States total).

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration said that a decline in cotton prices last week had brought the Government "dangerously close" to a situation which would require it to provide price-stabilizing loans on this year's crop.

Already holding more than 7,100,000 bales of cotton put up as security for previous loans, AAA officials had hoped to avoid loans this year.

They had explained that a new loan would add to the Government's huge stocks and possibly retard exports and domestic consumption.

E. D. White, AAA cotton economist, said that a further price drop of about a one-fourth of a cent a pound would make it mandatory, under provisions of the new farm law, that the Government provide loans. The AAA has authority to fix the loan rate between about 8.27 and 11.92 cents a pound.

Celanese Quarter Income $426,050

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reports of Celanese Corp. of America and wholly-owned subsidiaries for quarter ended June 30, 1938, shows net profit of $426,050 after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock to 93 cents a share on 148,179 shares of 7 per cent participating preferred stock.

This compares with net profit in June quarter of previous year of $1,695,279, equal after dividend requirements on preferred stocks to $1.03 a share on 1,000,000 shares of common stock. In quarter ended March 31, 1938, net profit was $114,274, equal to 69 cents a share on 164,818 shares of 7 per cent prior preferred stock.

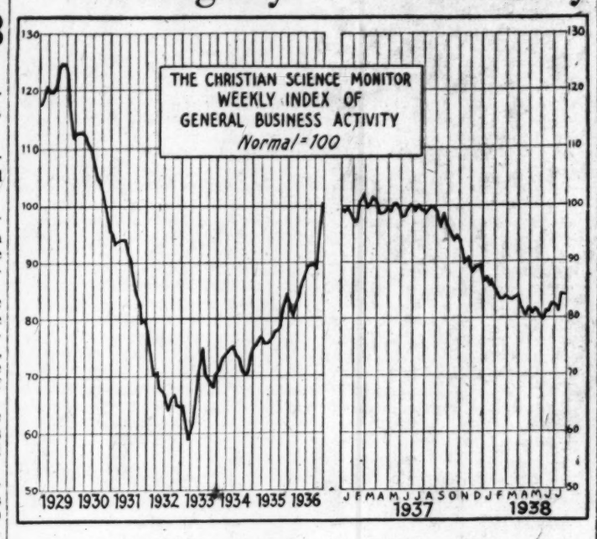
For six months ended June 30, 1938, indicated net profit, as compiled from company's quarterly reports, was $540,324 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $3.28 a share on 164,818 shares of 7 per cent prior preferred stock. In first six months of 1937 indicated net profit was $3,444,107, equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferreds to $2.11 a share on 1,000,000 common shares.

No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed earnings or excess profits taxes.

Results from operations of Celluloid Corp. (in which Celanese Corp. has an investment of 51.119 per cent of its common stock) for 12 months ended June 30, 1938, shows a loss of $163,518.

An optimistic note to stockholders accompanied the report, to the effect that a decided and strong demand in recent weeks for the company's yarn lends much encouragement for increased business during the latter part of the year.

Monitor Business Index Eases Off Slightly at End of July



Easing slightly from its level of the previous two weeks, The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity registered 84.1 (prel) on July 30 as against 84.2 on July 23. This compared with 99.1 on July 31, 1937.

For the month as a whole activity was substantially higher than for the month of June. Following the sharp rise in the middle of July the index leveled off in the next two weeks ending the month at a point higher than any since early in February.

The movements of the three components of the index were mixed in the last week of the month. Electric power production increased moderately in line with an upturn in the seasonal and long-term trend factors, and maintained its level of the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings showed a small advance contrary, however, to seasonal expectations. As a result the adjusted index rose moderately regaining a portion of the previous week's sharp loss. Bank debits outside New York City, on the other hand, dropped off considerably exceeding allowances for both a seasonal and intramonthly drop.

Steel ingot production in the past week advanced three points to 40 per cent of capacity, the highest rate in almost nine months. Heavier schedules were reported at many mills and this despite the fact that the automobile industry and the railroads, two of the industry's largest consumers, have been doing practically no buying.

Automobile output slumped off as more factories closed last week in preparation for the change-over to new models. Indications are that the low point for the season may be reached this week.

While demand for cotton goods has been tapering off in the last few weeks, operations have been maintained at a relatively good level and in the woolen and worsted lines a trend toward increasing operations has been reported.

Wholesale commodity prices dipped 0.1 per cent in the week ended July 30, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index showed, due mainly to a decline in farm products prices. In the past week prices were somewhat erratic with grains and cotton values fluctuating widely.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 30, 1937	July 23, 1938	July 31, 1937
Combined index	84.1	84.2	99.1
Bk debits outside NYC	83.2	84.0	97.6
Elec power production	91.0	91.0	101.2
Misc carloadings	71.2	70.9	96.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market shook itself loose last week from its petty doubts and resumed its romantic hopes. The long-awaited hard luck didn't materialize and in the course of waiting for it the market got duller and duller. Volume, which had nicked 3,000,000 shares on one day in mid-July and played around 2,000,000 shares for weeks, dropped back to the ignominious level of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 shares until people got tired of uncertainty and, as usual, the expected failed to materialize.

Friday's upswing had what it takes for a bull market—a rising volume on the proper side of the market, and at the close the Dow-Jones' index of industrials was within a point of its July 25 high and the rails had turned in the best rise since June. Traders concluded that the backing and filling of the last five weeks was not what they feared—distribution—but what they hoped—accumulation. Now they are talking 150 and 155 on the Dow-Jones' index "for the next move." Sentiment changes like that in the Street.

News Is Favorable

The business news provided steam enough for the rise. Rayon makers reported July deliveries almost double June for a new high record. Machine-tool makers are replenishing inventories. Paper manufacturers report contra-seasonal increase in operations. Bell Telephone affiliates report that fewer people are cutting off their phones for the summer than usual. Good times are coming back to the shoe industry. And so down the line.

Steel operations finally reached the 40 per cent level, and will pass it next week. Up to now "miscellaneous orders" have provided most of the improvement which has put steel operations up every consecutive week now for nine weeks (if adjustment is made for the Fourth of July holiday week), but now heavy steel orders are beginning to pick up. Steel scrap went up 25 cents more (now $15.25-$15.75).

Steel men are touchy on the wage issue. Every management is hoping somebody else will initiate the cuts which are bound to bring down the wrath of Washington and the S. W. O. C. but which the industry feels essential to salvage some profits out of current reduced prices. All ears were turned by the report that the Empire Sheet and Tinplate of Mansfield, Ohio, had cut 25 per cent; it developed that the employees had decided to "donate" 25 per cent of their wages to the company for three months to keep it going.

London's gold-hoarding move, reflected in sterling's fall below $4.90 to the lowest level in 15 months, had really very little effect in New York share prices. Traders puzzled, then decided to ignore the latest undeclared war in Corea and the intensifying Czecho-slovak situation. And they also figured that sterling was not declining because gold was going up, but gold was going up because sterling was declining on account of an unfavorable trade balance. And the $4.866 theory is all but unanimously held here. So the only visible effect on the stock market was the rise of gold shares like Dome and McIntyre-Porcupine to new high prices.

Better Rail News

The good action of the rail shares reflected a good tone in the rail news. Carloadings unexpectedly bettered seasonal probabilities by a shade. July net operating income is expected to continue the narrowing of the margin below last year. The wage deadlock has finally gone into the legal machinery which will sluice it round for several months and separate out the bad temper. There was little surprise over Baltimore & Ohio's announcement it will seek interest cuts from principal creditors. The adjustment 4½s sold off on the theory they would suffer, while underlying liens rose because they will probably be undisturbed. The current financial plight of the rails is shown in the news the R. F. C. will loan $5,000,000 to the New York Central for maintenance, but stock prices are not based on the present but the autumn.

The market is now moving up without benefit of commodity price increases. Since mid-July the May-June commodity rally has petered out in most cases. Copper, true, has been firm, and its prices on the London metal market have shown a curiously close correlation to share prices in New York, in contrast to the continued pessimism on the London Stock Exchange. But the other minor commodities are to put it euphemistically, "consolidating their gains," while cotton is marking time waiting this week's crop estimate, and wheat doggedly keeps dropping to new lows. It is now almost 10 cents below the official loan values and at the lowest levels in over five years.

Bankers Cheerful

Investment bankers are full of cheer. The Wall Street Journal published Friday a list of possible near-term new capital offerings totaling $300,000,000, and good underwriting opinion is inclined to put the figure for the next two months even higher. Not that the volume of 1935 and 1936 is in sight, but in contrast to the drought of the last eight months coming business looks very good. The success of Friday's Indianapolis Power & Light offering, with the bonds going promptly to a 1½-point premium, was a good start. A bunch of new offerings are coming out this week from Morgan Stanley & Co., including $32,000,000 of New York Steam, $25,000,000 of Argentines, and $10,000,000 of Public Service of New Jersey, and First Boston will bring out $36,500,000 of Toledo Edison first mortgages.

The expected increase in capital flotations is in part attributed to the rise in business sentiment, and the rise in business sentiment was in part attributed last week to the expected increase in capital flotations, which does not make sense, and therefore is a true characteristic of the business cycle.

Queensland's Factories Increase Output in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Australia—The net production of Queensland's 2,883 factories in 1936-37 was worth £17,184,000 (approximately $84,100,000) to the State, compared with £15,683,000 yielded by 2,482 factories in 1935-36, according to a report just released by the Queensland Bureau of Industry.

The gross value of goods made during the year under review was £53,022,000 as against £47,085,000 in 1935-36. Salaries and wages absorbed £9,667,000.

The increases were greatest in meat works and the metal industries, for which value of net production rose by 37 and 31 per cent respectively.

New York City Cancels Request For a PWA Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Public Works Administration officials in Washington have before them today a request by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that they cancel New York City's application for a loan of $2,715,500 for the construction of the new Hunter College administration building. It will be recalled that the old administration building was destroyed by fire in February, 1936.

Cancellation of the loan application was asked because Mayor La Guardia has discovered that the City can get the money needed for the Hunter College construction from private sources at a cheaper rate of interest than would be charged by the Public Works Administration, which, at most, would advance only 45 per cent of the cost of approved projects as an outright grant, the City having to put up the remaining 55 per cent from its own funds or through a Public Works Administration loan.

The vastly improved financial position of the City under the La Guardia fusion administration was given as the reason for the opening of the money market to it. This enables Mayor La Guardia to reverse the City's fiscal policy followed during the early days of the Federal lending program when he found it difficult to market New York City's bonds. The result was that the Mayor was making frequent trips to Washington, and borrowing all the money he could get from Federal agencies.

These loans by the Public Works Administration to the City amounted to approximately $75,000,000 during three years, the loan interest being 4 per cent and the principal secured by serial bonds.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation took over these bonds at par and has been selling them on the open market at an average profit of 10 points.

As against the 4 per cent interest rate charged by the Public Works Administration, New York City is now making flotations to banking syndicates at a net cost of 2.9496 and 3.1309 per cent.

Revised construction plans for Hunter College call for expenditures of $2,886,300. Work began on the site at Park Avenue and Sixty Eighth Street last Wednesday.

The City's building program, in addition to the Hunter College administration building, calls for 38 project.

Auto Inventories Are at Low Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Field stocks of passenger cars, on the basis of preliminary production and sales reports, apparently were reduced almost 30 per cent during July, and now are estimated to be the lowest for this date since 1933 and the lowest for any date since Sept. 30, 1935. For some makes, factory, distributor and dealer inventories of new cars are at or below August, 1932, levels.

Brighter Outlook for Motor Industry Spurs Steel Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States advanced 3 points during the past week to 40 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Sttel.

"Brighter prospects for the automotive industry as the new model year approaches is the strongest feature of the market," says the report, "and a substantial increase in steel orders from this source is expected later this month.

"First of the 1939 models will be completed this week and several manufacturers are planning to assemble new cars for display purposes by Sept. 1.

"A few releases for experimental models continue to be received by steel mills, and fairly heavy orders, probably for shipment early in September, are anticipated.

"Retail demand for new cars has been contraseasonal in trend, many companies reporting July shipments exceeded, or equaled those of June.

"Miscellaneous consumers continue an important factor in the market. Award of 153 additional cars by the Southern Railway and placing of additional steel tonnages by the Pennsylvania, with prospects for more, is bolstering the market. Government construction projects requiring heavy tonnages of structurals and reinforcing steel are beginning to appear, although most of this will not develop for 30 to 60 days.

"Ingot production at practically all centers increased last week. Pittsburgh advanced 4 points to 33 per cent of capacity; Chicago gained ½ point to 38; eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 29; Youngstown 2 points to 40; Wheeling, W. Va., 8 to 54; Cleveland 15 to 38; Cincinnati 8 to 58 and St. Louis 5½ points to 30. Birmingham, Ala., and New England each lost 3 points to 50 and 35 per cent respectively. Detroit was unchanged at 38, and Buffalo held at 39½ per cent.

"With July estimated, ingot production for the first seven months this year totaled 12,600,000 tons. For the past 11 years more than half of each year's production has been made by Aug. 1.

"Pig iron output in July gained 10.7 per cent in daily rate and 14.3 per cent in total tonnage. Average daily production was 39,122 gross tons, compared with 35,358 tons in June, 40,675 in May, and 112,947 in July, 1937.

"Total for the month was 1,212,784 tons, against 1,060,747 tons in June, 1,260,937 in May, and 3,501,359 in July last year. Seven months' output this year aggregates 9,143,882 tons, compared with 23,272,694 tons in the period last year, a loss of 60.4 per cent. Number of furnaces in blast registered the first gain since July last year. Active stacks in July number 77, against 67 in June, and 192 in July, 1937.

"Shutdowns for inventory and changeover caused motor car assemblies to drop sharply to 14,771. This compares with 30,390 in the week before, and 79,736 in the week ending Aug. 7, 1937," concludes the report.

HOLC Collections In June 91.7 P. C. Of Amount Billed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation reports that collections have resumed the rise which was interrupted this spring.

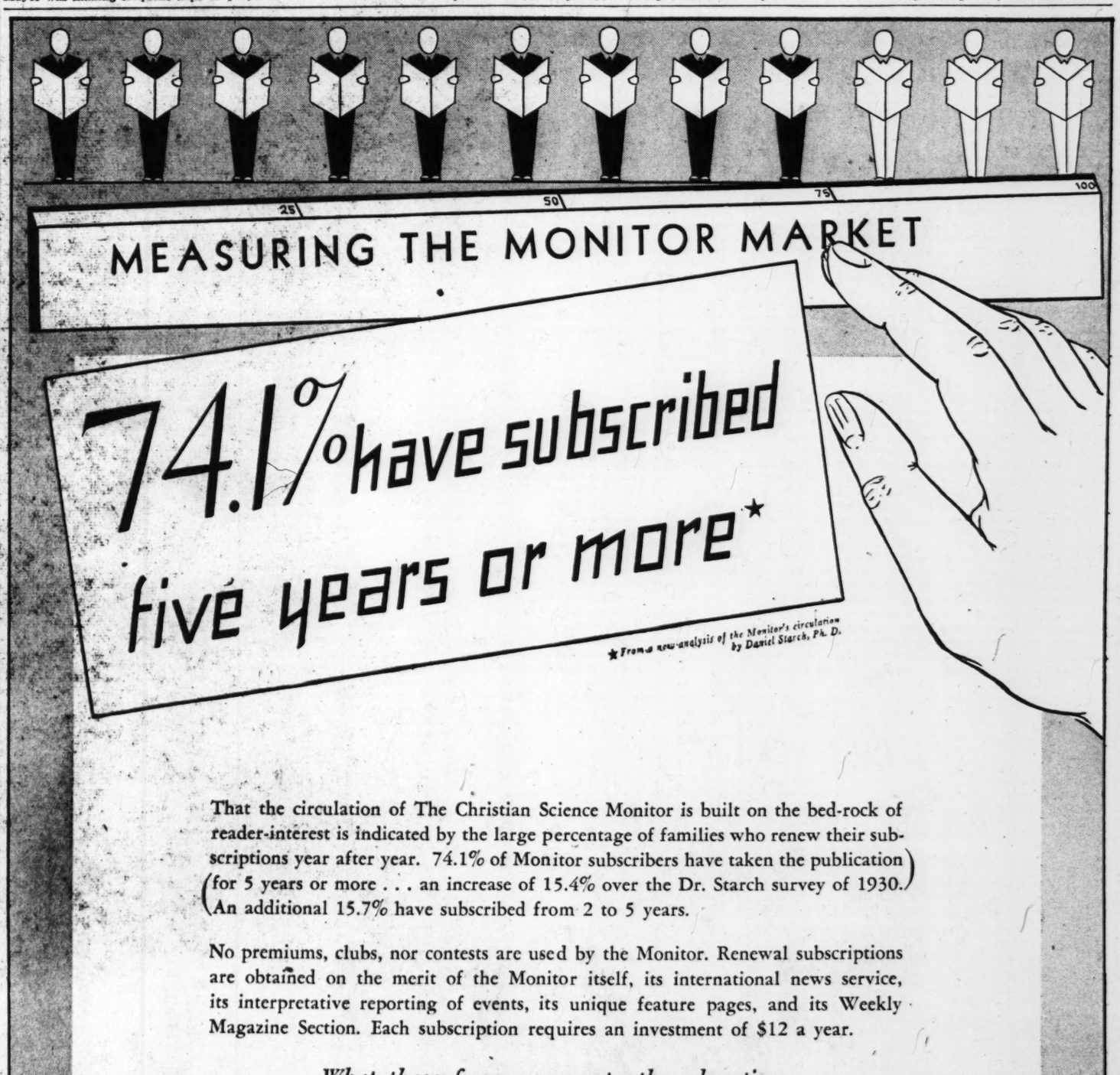
Charles A. Jones, General Manager of the HOLC, disclosed that in June collections were 91.7 per cent of the amount billed. Collections dropped to a low for the year in February, spurted in March and then fell in April. May brought a small gain.

Mr. Jones said borrowers of the corporation have repaid 92 per cent of all bills assessed against them since January, 1936. He reported that borrowers now have paid back $432,520,240, or about 13.5 per cent of their entire principal indebtedness. These borrowers, he explained, have more than 10 years in which to complete paying their obligations to the corporation.

About 34,907 accounts, totaling about $80,000,000, have been fully liquidated and crossed off the HOLC books.

There are now 748,808 accounts of borrowers in "excellent" condition. Of these, 568,088 are either entirely paid to date or less than three months in arrears; 180,720 others represent borrowers who are meeting all current bills and making regular monthly payments in addition on arrearages.

There are 112,000 other borrowers who are making payments sufficient to keep their accounts active. The HOLC has "every reason" to hope these will be brought within the liquidating class, Mr. Jones said.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*From a new analysis of the Monitor's circulation by Daniel Starch, Ph. D.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Money to Aid Oil Development In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Oil-hungry New Zealand is to be aided by American capital in her search for the flowing gold, it was revealed here with incorporation of the New Zealand Petroleum Company to develop the natural oil resources of the country.

New Zealand Petroleum is really another name for Vacuum (Standard) Oil and California Texas Investments, Ltd., scrutiny of the stockholders' list discloses, these firms having contributed $626,000 of the $1,253,000 capital of the new corporation. Shares are divided into "A" and "B" classes, and Vacuum Oil and California Texas Investments each are owners of 125,000 "B" shares and 200 "A" shares. There are only 600 of these "A" shares which alone are entitled to participate in the profits.

Real Oil Hunt

Formidable interests in Australia and New Zealand have been lined up for this oil hunt. On the board of directors are Sir Colin Fraser, Chairman of the giant Broken Hill Corporation which cuts clean through all sections of Australian industry, Senator Sir Massy Greene, Director of the successful Australian Electrolytic Zinc Corporation, Wesley Ince, a Director of Claude Neon Corporation, Hugh Hamilton, Chairman of directors of Australian Vacuum Oil, and H. H. Sterling, until recently Manager of New Zealand State-owned $300,000,000 railroads. Sir Colin Fraser will be Chairman.

The Australians come in partly by reason of their association with Shale Oil Investigations Corporation, which is conducting a similar search in Australia and partly because of their links with the New Zealand oil companies.

For years New Zealand has held that oil is present in payable quantities, has anxiously sought for the spot at which a gusher might be expected to flow. There have been plentiful signs of oil, great gouts of gas have rushed to the surface to flutter the stock exchanges where buyers have eagerly sought oil shares. But each "discovery" has led to nothing but the feeling there is certainly oil about if only drilling could be thoroughly undertaken.

The chief difficulty in the past is that thorough drilling has not been possible. Oil operators were chary of revealing oil deposits on occupied land because they had no interest in the land under existing law. And the fact that the oil country also happens to be situated amidst some of the richest milk-farming country in New Zealand, where the grass is often like lawns and the price per acre runs into thousands of dollars, has caused investigation to falter.

Earlier this year the Socialist Government took a characteristic way out of this oil jam. It legislated to give the Government ownership of all mineral oils found in the country, but made clear that it intended these should be exploited by private enterprise subject to payment of royalties. It also widened investigation rights to include great tracts of territory for which licenses could be obtained from the Government, but made oil search subject to rigid concern for the rights of people already occupying the land.

Title Problem Cleared

Minister of Mines Patrick J. Webb claimed at the time foreign interests would be ready to exploit the opportunities seen here once they were assured of a sound title to the lands they would have to work over. Events proved him right.

Lack of oil is the great weakness of both Australia and New Zealand. The socialists justified their apparent confiscation of private property rights by declaring the importance of oil made it imperative the State should control the situation. They pointed to the fact that a British conservative Government had recently done the same thing.

If the new fields prove to contain oil in sufficient quantities the Socialists will have achieved a twofold aim. They will have created a new local industry of sizeable proportions and will have strengthened the nation in a military sense. Oil imports were around $15,000,000 last year and the storage capacity of the country provides only a fortnight's supply.

Interruption of shipping lanes here for a month would result in the most drastic consequences to every industry, not excluding farming which is highly mechanized.

Moreover, presence of oil supplies so close to her main ports would strengthen Australia's position also. At present her nearest source of supply is the Dutch East Indies, several thousands of miles from the main points of distribution.

No. Carolina Rural Power Lines Under Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 7,000 families of rural electric lines serving 39,442 customers have been actually constructed since the establishment of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority in 1935, Dudley Bagley, the director, stated in his annual report, just issued.

This brings the total built, authorized and under construction up to 8,211 miles to serve 45,425 users, at a cost of $8,396,732, including a $25,000 generating plant at Ocracoke, which serves customers in four counties. Established public utilities have built 5,817 miles serving 33,418 customers. The Duke Power Company led in the number of lines built, authorized or under construction, at a cost of nearly $3,500,000, while the Carolina Power and Light Company has spent nearly $2,500,000 to serve 12,221 rural users of electric current.

Mohawk Carpet Mills

NEW YORK (AP)—Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., of Amsterdam, N. Y., reported a net loss of $498,372 for the six months ended June 30, after charges but before reserve of $400,000 for inventory adjustments in respect of price declines charged to earned surplus. This compares with a net income of $1,321,127, equal to $2.62 a share, in the first half of 1937.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜ '43-41 Mch	107.12	107.12	107.12
2 3¼s '41	107	107.27	108
11 3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
3 3¼s '46-44	109.22	109.22	109.22
10 3¼s '47-45	108.16	106.15	106.16
1 2½s '45	106.2	106.2	106.2
2 3s '48-46	107.29	107.29	107.29
2 3½s '49-46	108.19	108.19	108.19
1 4¼s '52-47	118.26	118.26	118.26
7 2½s '53-49	102.6	102.4	102.4
38 2¾s '54-51	103.21	103.18	103.21
29 3s '55-51	106.21	106.16	106.21
6 2¾s '60-55	104.5	104.3	104.5
1 2¾s '60-55 reg	104.2	104.2	104.2
4 2¾s '63-58	102.12	102.11	102.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

28 3¼s '64-44	107	107	107
2 3s '49-44	106.7	106.7	106.7

Home Owners's Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.22	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	74	73	74
1 Alleghany 5s '49	61¾	61¾	61¾
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29½	29	29
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Allied Stra ½s '51	91¾	91¾	91¾
58 Allis Chalm 4s '52	114½	114¼	114½
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	59	59	59
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104	104
21 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¾	113⅛	113¼
30 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103½	103¼	103½
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104¼	103⅝	104¼
2 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
43 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97⅛	97½
8 AT&SF 4s '95	107¼	107	107
6 AT&SF 4s1905-55	93	92½	93
2 AT&SF 4s '60	88½	88½	88½
5 AT&SF cv4½s'48	101½	101½	101½
5 AC Line 1st4s'52	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	53	53	53
37 B&O rfg 6s'95	24	23	23
44 B&O 1st5s'48	42¾	42	42
55 B&O rfg 5s'95	22¾	22¼	22½
30 B&O 5s'96F	21⅜	21½	21½
27 B&O 5s'2000D	21½	20¾	20¾
86 B&O cv 4½s'60	19	18½	18½
26 B&O 4s '48	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1 B&O4sPLE&WV'41	37	37	37
3 B&O4s TO '59	32	32	32
5 Bang&Aas cv5½st	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 BellTPa 5s'48B	118	118	118
5 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105¼	105¼	105¼
404 Beth Stl 3¼s'66	99¼	98⅞	99¼
23 Beth Stl 3½s'52	96	95⅞	96⅛
10 Bost&Me 5s'67	36	36	36
5 Bos&NY AirL	11	10½	10½
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	66½	66	66⅛
7 Bkly UnGas 6s'47	99½	99¼	99½
1 Bkly UGas 5s'50	73¾	73¼	73¾
18 BufR&P 4½s'57	27¾	27¼	27¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117½	117½	117½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	114⅞	114⅞
2 Can Nor 4½s '46	128⅝	125⅝	125⅝
4 Can Pac 5s '44	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	97⅜	97¼	97¼
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Can Pac 4s perp	80¾	80½	80½
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	56½	56	56
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	73½	74
2 Cen RR N J 5s '87	31¼	31¼	31¼
13 Certain-td 3½s'48	75⅛	74¾	75
3 Chatfp P&P 3⅜ 43-48 '50	98½	98½	98½
2 Ch&O 3½s'96 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	95	94⅞	94⅞
2 Chi&Alton 3s '49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93	93	93
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	101¾	102
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96½	96¾	96½
7 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10½	10¼	10¼
19 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4 CM&NW cv 4½s '49	6¼	6¼	8¼
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	10¼	9	9
3CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8⅛	8	8
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	62	62	62
2 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	47	47	47
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104½	104½	104½
25 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	89	89	89
9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	76½	76	76
3 CinnGas&El 3¼s '66	106	105¾	105¾
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106¼	106¼	106¼
29 Cin Un Term 3¼s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '83	81¼	81	81
1 ColumbiaGSs '52 Ap	95¾	95¾	95¾
14 Colombia G 5s '52 May	96¾	96¼	96¼
2 Colombia G 5s 1961	94¾	94¼	94¼
25 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101¼	101¼	101½
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106?	105¾	106⅛
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104¾	104¾	104¾
54 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	54	107¼	107
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11Con Edis 3½s'48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103⅝	103¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s'70	105½	105¾	105¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s'67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	103½	103½	103½
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Crown Will 6s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37½	37½	37½
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
45 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59	57½	58¾
3 D & R G 4s '36	15	12⅞	12⅞
1 D & R G West 5s '55	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5⅞	5½	5⅞
79 D & R G West 5s '78	10½	10	10¼
7 Det Ed 5s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Det Ed 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
25 Dow Chem 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
2 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	82½	82½	82½
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
19 Erie rfg 5s '67	15½	15¼	15½
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	15½	15¼	15½
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¾	21	21
6 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 Erie cv 4s '53 B	19	19	19
5 Fairbanks Mae 4s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Fed Lt&Pr 5s '54	89½	89½	89½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	98	98	98
4 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½	100½
5 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106	106	106
17 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105½	105¼	105½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '45	99	99	99
8 Goodrich 6s '45	97¾	97	97
8 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
9 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	93	92¾	93
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96½	96¼	96¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Gt Nor 2¾s '67	73	73	73
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	$106	106	106
5 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102¼	102¼	102¼
64 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30	29	29¼
6 Hud&Manrfg 5s '57	56½	56½	56½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19	19	19
6 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110¾	119¼	119¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
4 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	42	41½	41½
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46	45¾	45¾
2 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
11 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32¼	32	32
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62	62	62
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	62	62	62
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	86½	86½	86½
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80	79½	79½
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	49¼	49¼	49¼
28 Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97	97
1 Int Rys C Ab 5s '72	78¼	78¼	78¼
39 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Int T&T cv24½s'39reg	99½	99½	99½
8 Inut T&T 4½s '52	71½	71	71
32 Int T&T 5s '55	74	73¾	73¾
4 Jones&Lgh St4½s'61	97	96¾	96¾
4 K C South 5s '50	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
14 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	80	80	80
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7½	32½	32½	32½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	28	28	28
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25	24	25
67 Leh Val 4s 2003	26½	23	25⅝
1 Loews 3½s '46	100⅛	100	100⅛
14 Louis&Jack 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
5 Lou&N 3s 2003B	96¾	96½	96¾
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
10 Louis&N un 4s '40	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Marion StShov6s '47	91½	91¼	91¼
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	82½	82½	82½
5 McCrory Stres 5s '51	106½	105½	105½
4 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103	103	103
9 Mead Corp 6s '45A	104	103½	104
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	109½	109½	109½
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104½	104½	104½
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	8	8
1 M & StL 4s '49	3	3	3
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	8	8
1 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	42	42	42
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	20	20
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19½	19½	19½
42 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20¼	20¼
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '70	6¼	6¼	6¼
19 Mob & Oh 5s '38	26	25⅞	25⅞
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	23¾	23½	23⅝
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96	96	96
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	55	54¾	55
1 NashChaStL 4s '78	65½	65½	65½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	37½	37	37½
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103⅜	103⅜	102⅝
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	107¾	107¾
7 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108¼	108	108
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100	99¾	99¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37	37	37
1NOTex&M 4½s'56	35	35	35
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¼	65	65
5 NYC 4s 2013 A	59⅝	59⅞	59⅞
11 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83	82⅝	83
33 NY Chi&StL 6s'38	55	54	55
10 NYCh&StL5½s'74a	48	46½	48
57 NYCh&StL4½s'78	43	41¾	43⅜
2 NYEdis3½s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NYNH&Hcv6s'48	17½	17½	17½
2 NYNH&H 4s'57	9	9	9
2 NYSteam 5s'56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NiagFallsP3½s'66	108	108	108
1 Nor&W 4s'96	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Nor Am Ed 5s'57a	103½	103½	103½
5 NorAmEd 5s'69C	104¼	104	104
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047	72	72	72
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	82¾	82¾	82¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	52¾	52½	52½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	103½	103½
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 G&E 4s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	107½	107	107
25 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	100½	100½	100½
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62	77¾	77½	77½
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104	103⅝	103⅝
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105⅝	105¾	105¾
10 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen Co 4s '63	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
42 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
7 PennRR gen5s '68	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 PenRRcn 4½s '60	115	115	115
14 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97¾	97½	97½
4 PenRR 4½s deb '70	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 PenRR gen 4½s '81	95	95	95
1 PenRR 4½s '84E	94½	94¼	94½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	88	88
3 PenRR 3½s '52	82	81¾	81¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	75	75
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115	115	115
1 Phil Bal &Wash5s'74	108	108	108
4 Phila Co 5s '67	95¾	95½	95¾
10 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅛	108¾	108¾
6 Pillsbury F1 M 6s '43	105	104⅝	104⅝
2 PCC & StL 5s '70A	102½	102½	102½
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '58A	52	52	52
1 Portl Gen 4½s '60	59	58	59
6 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17	16½	16½
2 Purity Bak 5s '58	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	74¾	74¾	74¾
14 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103	103	103
7 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106¾	106½	106¾
15 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90	89½	90
4 Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	99¼	99	99
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '49	37½	37½	37½
1 Rutland 4½s '41 st	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 St L S F 4½s '78	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10 St L S F 5s '50 A	12	12⅜	12⅜
6 StPaul Un Dep 5s '72	116¾	116	116¾
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	15¾	15¾	15¾
21 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	7¾	7¾
6 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
21 Shell Un 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
11 Skelly Oil 4s '51	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
5 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
15 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99	99	99
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52	52	52
9 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52	51⅞	52
6 So Pac 4½s '69	51¾	51⅛	51⅛
28 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	53	53	53
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	64	64	64
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	58⅝	58¼	58¼
1 South Ry 6½s '56	64½	64½	64½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	61¼	61¼	61¼
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	77½	77½	77½
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	45¾	45¾	45¾
6 So Ry 4s M&O '38	94	94	94
8 S W Gas & El 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
5 Spokane Int 5s '55	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	103	103	103
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	80¾	79½	79¾
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 T TRR A St L 4s '53	103½	103½	103½
3 Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	89½	89½	89½
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
10 Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
7 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	113	113	113
2 Un Pac 4s 1st '47	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106¼	106¼	106½
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	80⅜	79½	79½
29 US Steel 3¼s '48	103¼	103	103⅜
5 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	92	92	92
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	93¾	93⅞	93⅞
2 Vanadium 5s '41	96	96	96
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	103½	103¾
6 Wabash 5s '80 D	11⅞	11¼	11¼
2 Walwrth 6s '55	77	77	77½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	70	70	70
21 Warner Bros 6s '39	79	78½	78½
2 West Pen P 4s '61 H	106½	106½	106½
5 WestVaP&P 4½s '52	105¼	105¼	106¼
3 Westn Md 4s '52	86	86	86
4 Western Un 5s '51	74	74	74
10 Western Un 5s '60	73½	73⅜	73⅜
4 Western Un 4½s '50	72	72	72½
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	92½	92½	92½
6 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101	100¾	100¾
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	11¼	11	11
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102	101⅞	102

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	68½	68½	68½
2 Akershus 4s '68	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Antwerp 5½s '58	96	96	96
27 Argentine 4s '7 Feb	80	80	80
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80	80	80
4 Australia 5s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Australia 5s '57	105¼	105	105
7 Australia 4½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Austria 7s '57	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
10 Belgium 6½s '49	106½	106½	106½
1 Belgium 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Brazil 8s '41	15	15	15
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11 Brazil 6½s '27 57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Brem-Brnos 7s '54	72	71½	72
2 Canada 5s '52	112½	112½	112½
10 Canada 4s '60	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
13 Canada 3s '67	99½	99½	99½
1 Canada 2½s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Canada 2¼s '44	102	102	102
4 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17½	17½	17½
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19½	19⅛	19⅛
4 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
32 Chile 6s '61 Sept	19⅛	19	19⅛
8 Chile 6s '63	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
4 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	25	24½	25
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	25	25	25
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s '47	25	25	25
1 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	60	60	60
6 Cuba 5½s '45	70¾	70½	70¾
1 Cuba 4½s '77	58¾	59¾	59¾
1 Czecho 8s '52	70	70	70
25 Denmark 6s '62	105¼	105¼	105¾
1 Denmark 5½s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Denmark 4½s '62	100	99¾	100
13 Frankfort 6½s '53	20½	20½	20½
1 Ger C Agr Bk 6s '60 Jul	30	30	30
1 Ger C Agr Bk 6s '60 Oct	30⅛		30⅛
2 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	22½		22½
3 Haiti 6s '52	82½		82½
3 Hung Munic 7s '46	11¾		11¾
5 Italy 7s 1951	78	77⅞	78
10 Japan 6½s '54	67	66½	66½
9 Japan 5½s '65	48¼	48	48
2 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Mex 5s asd '45	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Mex 5s '45 lg asd	11½	11½	11½
3 Minas Ger 6½s'58	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Minas Ger 6½s'59	12	11¾	12
3 Norway 4½s'56	105	105	105
11 Norway 4¼s '65	103½	103¼	103½
1 Norway 4s'63	103	103	103
8 Peru 1st 6s'60	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Peru 2n6s 1961	10	9¾	10
1 Poland 6s'40	41	41	41
5 Ria de Jan 6½s'53	8½	8	8
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'66	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul6s'68	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Roumania Inst 7s59	31¼	31¼	31¼
3 Sao Paulo St 6s 68

WCTU Urges Unity for Peace and Religion

(Continued from Page 1)

embrace the world outlook which characterized the founder.

Russia and Germany

The united efforts of women, said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, world President, already are a great force behind the establishment of a more moral community. The total abstinence by the WCTU, she said was in its larger aspects one with the qualities which make for settling difficulties between nations by means other than war.

The atheism represented by racial and communistic creeds, both in other nations and working within the United States, was the subject of a spirited attack by Mrs. Leigh Colvin of New York, speaking as national Vice-President. "For the first time since the beginning of Christendom, the church has lost territory," she told some 2,000 delegates. "These millions in Russia have become atheistic and are worshipping under their form of government, the proletariat. In Germany, which was civilized by Christian missionaries, we find both Protestant and Roman Catholic churches closed." At home when our country needs "cool heads to meet and conquer these foes we have legalized alcohol—" and this, she declared, has impaired judgment.

Demand Law Enforcement

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, chief speaker at the dedication of the memorial, recalled the occasion when Frances Willard in 1883 visited California and standing on the same spot first envisioned what was afterward to become a world-wide crusading woman's organization of some 300,000 members.

In an evening address, N. J. L. Piper, Special Agent of Federal Bureau of Investigation, in charge of the San Francisco field division, requested the convention delegates and the total membership of the W. C. T. U. to demand strict enforcement of all laws in their communities.

"Make law enforcement problems of vital interest to yourselves," he said. "You are the honest citizens who must be protected from a horde of some 4,500,000 individuals in this country whose records show their criminal tendencies. You and we are paying approximately $15,000,000,000 each year to meet the cost of crime. We must view this crime challenge as a reality."

He quoted figures to show that there is a homicide every 39 minutes, a serious crime committed every 22 seconds, an average of 5,000 persons arrested daily, and said that about 18 per cent of those arrested are youths under 21. He suggested that the reason for some 700,000 boy and girl criminals today was because parents shirked their duty and he urged that youth be shown that character is all important, and that recognition, honor, esteem, and happiness come from being of service. After his address members of Youth Temperance Council and other National and State officers of the WCTU praised Mr. Piper's address as an inspiration to keep liquor from American youth.

WCTU Head Stresses Need Of Keeping Standards High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"The only thing we can do to combat any form of social evil today is to set our standards high and work for them," declared Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, when asked what practical means can be used to combat the use of beverage alcohol.

Mrs. Smith, here as leader of the sixty-fourth annual convention of the WCTU, contended that "this age is exaggerated only because society allows it to be."

Despite the setback received by the WCTU and other anti-liquor groups due to the repeal of prohibition Mrs. Smith stated that the crusading organizations' principles were never shaken for an instant.

"Only our methods have changed," she said.

Teacher training in the public school systems whereby teachers are taught to instruct children in the harmful uses of alcohol; colorful advertisements in college and high school papers quoting famous coaches that total abstinence is Rule 1 in sports; the showing of one educational film, "The Beneficiant Reprobate," to more than 1,000,000 persons in 5710 audiences and completion of a second film "The Pay Off," previewed here; twenty-four radio programs by electrical transcription presented in the past two years; and visual education exhibits at the major national expositions—all these and more are the up-to-date means of presenting the "value of abstinence" campaign, Mrs. Smith said.

Mrs. Smith pointed to the gradually increasing membership in the WCTU. There is at present, she held, an active membership of about 300,000 with friends and supporters numbering nearly 400,000. She quoted Mrs. Anna M. DeYo, National Corresponding Secretary of the Union as reporting the membership gain throughout the country for 1938 to be 29,507, exceeding 1937 by 2,960.

States leading in the number of new members for 1938 are, she said, Pennsylvania with 3,184; Ohio, 2,626; New York, 2,141; Illinois, 1,775; and southern California, 1,511. She said there were no less than 895 new organizations reported during the year—338 new Unions, 173 new Youth Temperance Councils, and 384 Loyal Temperance Legions.

She emphasized the present five-year program, which terminates next year with the observance of the 100th anniversary of Frances Williard, founder of the WCTU.

This program "much longer in range than five years," she said, revolves on five points which will continue to be stressed after the five-year program ends in 1939.

Coincidental with this program the national body has embarked on a Frances Willard $1,000,000 educational memorial fund raising campaign. Already more than $600,000 has been raised Mrs. Smith revealed. The money is to be used in education of the public on ills of society caused through beverage alcohol.

Asked about a campaign to eliminate liquor advertising, a campaign the WCTU has been sponsoring in legislative halls, Mrs. Smith said increased efforts would be made to secure the passage of a law to prevent such advertising in papers, magazines, on billboards or otherwise.

Miss Winona R. Jewell, of Evanston, Ill., Executive Director of the WCTU's national field service, in her report declared that eight field representatives of the union had addressed 2,178 meetings in 670 towns within 28 states. They spoke to audiences totaling 248,034 and traveled a distance of 57,317 miles. During the same period she reported that national field representatives held 583 conferences of educators.

Air Maps of Arctic Region Planned to Aid Prospectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Plans are under way to map from the air the islands off Canada's eastern Arctic region. Preliminary work was started last summer when C. H. Ney and Joseph Courtright, geodetic surveyors, established ground points at various points of call on the annual cruise of the Nascopie, supply ship to the far north.

By astronomical observations, radio time signals from the United States naval station at Arlington, Va., and use of survey instruments, longitude and latitude of ground points was recorded. This information will form the basis for future aerial photographic surveys.

The two surveyors did more detailed mapping and charting in the Ungava Bay district of northern Quebec, bringing maps up to date in a district which today sees some airplanes and ocean freighters.

Behind the mapping plan is the possibility that aerial prospectors will repeat in the eastern Arctic the mineral discoveries of the western northland. What little prospecting has been done has shown a certain amount of mineral wealth and some coal deposits. The territory is, however, less mapped and less settled even than the western Arctic, and the presence of vast glaciers makes flying hazardous. Photographs will also aid in determining mineral possibilities as aerial photographs show height, rock formations, dykes, and other geological formations from which mining engineers can determine to some extent the possibilities of certain mineral deposits.

Work in the eastern Arctic must be done on a long-range basis. Only a few months of summer are suitable for photographic flying and ground operations. Gradually enough ground points will be established to enable airmen to photograph northern Quebec and Baffin Island. Work is planned for some years in advance. Very little mapping has been done since that of the early explorers in the eastern Arctic, and the interiors of practically all the Arctic Islands are uncharted.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

United States

California

Avalon (Santa Catalina Island): Church Edifice East Whittley Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 19.

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Aug. 14.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Gage and Rugby Avenues, 8 p. m., Aug. 14.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Aug. 16.

Redondo Beach (auspices First Church, Hermosa Beach, and First Church, Redondo Beach): First Methodist Episcopal Church, Torrance Boulevard and Broadway, 8 p. m., Aug. 18.

San Diego (First Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 15.

Colorado

Denver (joint lecture): Denver University Stadium, 4 p. m., Aug. 14.

Illinois

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5440 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 16

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): High School Auditorium, School Street, 2:30 p. m., Aug. 14.

Stonington: Stonington Opera House, 8 p. m., Aug. 16

Massachusetts

Falmouth: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 14

New York

Plattsburg (auspices Society, Saranac Lake): Auditorium, State Normal School, 4 p. m., Aug. 14.

Chautauqua (auspices Society, Westfield): Morton Hall, 4:30 p. m., Aug. 14. Admission to grounds free.

Washington

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 15.

Wisconsin

Oconomowoc: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Aug. 14.

New Zealand Plans 'Canned' Army Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—New Zealand is to have a mechanized military band. The Territorial Army in New Zealand is small and scattered, so that the maintenance of bands is difficult and sometimes impossible. But troops need music, and the authorities realize its recruiting value.

So the radio section of the Post and Telegraph Department has designed a mechanical band that will go on to an Army truck. The equipment includes two loudspeakers and the necessary records.

The unit has a double purpose. From it orders can be given to troops on parade or drills, and it supplies the marching music. It can be taken about the country.

Recruiting talks can be given from the van by the staff personally or recordings of addresses can be "played."

No Trace of Clipper

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (AP)—The steamer Canberra Maru was reported today to have reached Douglas Reef and found no trace of the Hawaii Clipper which disappeared July 28 while flying from Guam to Manila. The Government ordered a continued search of the area, about 800 miles south of Japan, as long as the vessel's water and provisions permitted. A fishing boat also was ordered to aid in the search.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 14; also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13 mc (E. D. S. T.), 6.04 mc on Sept. 4, 10:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Sept. 4.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 14, 21, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 550kc, on Aug. 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 14, 21, 28.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Sept. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, Aug. 14, 21, 28.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest 61 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-48, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art studio and language optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. 113 miles to Brewster Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision; spacious playgrounds; 56 miles N. Y. C. Write JANE BLAKE, Vail's Gate, New York, or Phone California 6-4466, New York.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 230 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks. Diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 121 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NORLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 2-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

REAL ESTATE

LOW PRICE to settle estate; fine country home, furnished, three fireplaces, quiet hill location, beautiful view, steam heat, conveniences, large studio barn, stone fireplace; twelve acres, apple orchard, wood lot. Box 66, Bristol, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Rooms, private family, select neighborhood; Aug. and Sept. 25 N. Mansion Ave. Margate.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NEW PRESTON, CONN.—Secluded colonial home, privileges, scenic, hills, lakes. Write or phone 193-12 New Milford. Belle Beardsley.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT general manager or real estate manager, varied Standard Oil experience. Write Box S-26, Suite 1650, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 2hr weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1108 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COlumbus 5-9729.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 116 W. 34th St., Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Row Houses and Stores

We own some property of this kind on which we can make you a very favorable proposition.

PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 9246

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
national advertisers phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KAY MORARRE
BEAUTICIAN
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Permanent Wave Specialist
ADams 2104 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
50c Service 3004 New Hampshire Ave. N. W.

Letter Writers Service
907 15TH ST., N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

MAINE

AUBURN

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 — Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
Auburn Motor Sales

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

BOWDOINHAM

Cap'n Hoyt's Sea Chest
One-fourth mile from Route 201 and two miles from Route 201A.
Treasure Trove for the Folks Back Home. Afternoon Tea Served. *For Special Orders Phone Bowdoinham 27 or write* "GRANDMOTHER NEWHALL," Box 27, Bowdoinham, Me.

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
SUMMER SHOE SALE
Now in Progress
Red Cross Walk-Over
Arch Preserver
Shoes Greatly Reduced
110 LISBON STREET

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

— SOUVENIRS — GIFTS — PRIZES
Costume Jewelry—Bags—Purses
Always of excellence
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
321 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

NoMend
SILK HOSIERY
NoMends are never limited to seasonable popularity. Whether it's Summer . . . Fall . . . Winter . . . or Spring you'll find these finer silk stockings being worn by particular women all over the country.
Sheer Chiffon and Fine Service.
$1.00 to $1.65 per pair
Exclusively in Portland at
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 Commercial St. 2-3261 614 Congress St.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Try our Panel-Art snapshots (they cost no more) and our Jumbo enlargements (6 and 7c each).
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 FEDERAL ST., PORTLAND

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
899 Congress St.
Union Station
313 Middle St.
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

Hats
Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

GEORG JENSEN
Hand Wrought Silver
22 Monument Sq. Portland, Me.

J. A. MERRILL & Co., Inc.
503 CONGRESS STREET
Drink
Oakhurst Dairy Milk
"There's None Better"

364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

GIFTS
for All Occasions
Send a Gift
to the Folks Back Home
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 CONGRESS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER SLACKS
$1.65 to $6.00
SPORT COATS
$8.95
Brown & Batchelder
50 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

New Fall
MILLINERY
Flattering to wear . . . Economical to buy
HARRY G. EMMONS
Wide Selection of
GIFTS
Something for Every Occasion

R. H. TIPPETT
10 Warren Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

Better Food at Moderate Prices
PRISCILLA GARDEN
Restaurant and Soda Spa
Tel. 2825 43 N. Main Street

INSURANCE
MORRILL-EVERETT
EDSON C. EASTMAN Co.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery Office Supplies
Tel. 186

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Jim's Service Station
Chrysler Sales Service
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication
Ask about our 40 for 1 Service
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57

DAERIS
Air-Conditioned Restaurant
MORRILL BLDG. CENTRALLY LOCATED
Excellent Food ● *Courteous Service*
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
WE MAKE OUR ICE CREAM
OF THE BEST CREAM

The United Butchers
Choice Meats
MORRILL BUILDING
We Solicit Your Patronage

ELITE
SUPERCLEANERS
CLEANING, PRESSING and DYEING
Alterations and Repairing
7 NEW YORK STREET
Rug Cleaning
We Solicit Your Work

Attend Our
SALE OF WHITE SHOES
H. E. HUGHES
MORRILL BUILDING

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE - ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA (Continued)

Roberts' Market
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936
Birdseye Frosted Foods
S. S. Pierce Associate Store
Swift's Branded Products
Oysters—Clams
Fruit and Vegetables
TEL. 267 LACONIA, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

SERVING
The Lake Winnipesaukee Region
We Welcome Vacation Folks
The Laconia National Bank
BANK SQUARE
Laconia New Hampshire

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US
SOLVE YOUR
LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

August Will Be a Month of Great Value at Leavitts

People from all New Hampshire and their summer guests will find New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store filled to the doors with tremendous values this month.

LEAVITTS
MANCHESTER, N. H.

CRAFTSMAN Press
INCORPORATED
357 Pine Street, Manchester, N. H.

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

ANKLE SOCKS
Complete line
Plaids, Stripes and Plain Colors
29c or 4 for $1.00
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
268 South Mammouth Road

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
89 Manchester Street Phone 11

Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
and
Jamal Machineless Permanents, $3.50 to $10.00
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE STREET

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

NASHUA

Clearance Sale
Now On at
THE SMART SHOP
Dresses—Suits—Dresses
Beachwear—Hosiery. Everything reduced. Complete assortment to choose from.
THE SMART SHOP
Exclusive but not expensive. Tel. 1190-W

ASHLEY'S
ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit Strawberry
35 East Hollis St. Tel. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

Newport Fruit Shops
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
French Ice Cream
Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies
Mirror Mints
Casino Block *Tel.* 4003

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

Henry's Shoe Salon
(Henry O. Minsmberger)
Ladies' Shoes
Hosiery Handbags
24 Washington Square Tel. 298W

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
WORTH'S EAU DE COLOGNE
JE REVIENS DANS LA NUIT
Bellevue Ave.

Quaker Hill Tea Porch
Luncheon Tea Supper
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Route 138
Tel. Portsmouth 6

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
for Play Clothes
Visit
THE SUN SHOP
FIRST FLOOR

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193

F. KARL BECKH & CO.
308 E. Grace Dial 24594
Cold Storage for Furs
Cleaning and Glazing Fur Coats $3
Remodeling and Repairing

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE VA

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
303 QUARRIER STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
August Sale of
FAMOUS ANNIS FURS
August 16 and 17
Know who makes your furs. Buy them here with confidence.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

Farmers CLEANING & DYEING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.
F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
Estimators *Consultants*
1321 FOURTH AVENUE
PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.

ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9189
1041 10th St.

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2868
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
VISITORS To CALGARY
The Bay invites you to make this great modern department store your shopping headquarters.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
750 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
For more friendly, more courteous, more efficient service
VISIT THE "BAY" IN EDMONTON

McDermid Studios Ltd.
10024 - 101St STREET
Near the Journal — EDMONTON
Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

Hudson's Bay Point Blankets
Standard for the world since 1779
See them in a choice of 17 lovely shades.
STAPLES, SECOND FLOOR, THE "BAY"

Just Real Good Cleaners
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.
Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

MOORE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENTS A SPECIALTY
All lines of beauty culture artistically done.
267 Kelvin St. Phone 501 045
O. F. Moore, Proprietor

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St. E. 2-3566

Prices
FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E. PHONE 2-1186
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

LONDON
For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 7 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
We Specialize in Lincoln Zephyr Service Ford
Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot St. at Queens Av.

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria.
Smallman & Ingsam
Limited

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
338-330 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 a.m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE
Ottawa Dairy
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
PHONE 2-5741

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
Frith's
69 Sparks Street 2-1775

901 BANK ST. 7-0640 82 FIRST AVE. 7-0472
Mc.Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO
For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

E. W. LANCASTER CO.
LIMITED
MOVING & STORAGE
Highway License for Canada and U. S. A., Eliminating Transfer en Route
496 GLADSTONE AVE. LO 5400
NIGHTS—LA. 8915

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End 1420 MO 1179

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3003

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
Also
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"What is it, Mandy?"

"My new job is dat I cain't work. I'se on relief."

Compliment

Stout lady (at a street crossing): "Officer, could you see me across the street?"

Officer (inclined to flattery): "Why, Ma'm, I could see you a mile off."

Aha!

A very stout man was walking on the promenade of a seaside town when he noticed a weighing machine with the notice: "I speak your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stood on the platform. A voice answered, "One at a time, please!"—Kentish Mercury.

Suggested Vacations

Let authors hie to Penn.,
The egotists to Me.;
Let miners dig for Ore.,
Physicians try Md.

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Let maidens fly to Man.;
Send laundrymen to Wash.,
And those who can't to Kan.

More Economical

Grocer: "But why do you want a carrier pigeon instead of a turkey?"

Thrifty young bride: "Because I hear that they go further than any other bird."

Defined

"Now," said the teacher, "what does this phrase mean—'He came to himself'?"

"Please, sir," said the child, "it means he had pawned all his clothes."—London Daily Herald.

Excused

Passenger: "I say cabby, you're taking me in a round-about way!"

Cab Driver: "Sorry, sir, but me name's Corrigan!"

Vulnerable

Parson: "It was a good sermon, today, Geordie, though perhaps you thought it a wee bit personal."

Geordie: "Aa divn't knaa, man. It wad be a queer sermon that didn't hit me somewhere."—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Young Webster

School Teacher: "Johnny, can you tell me the difference between perseverance and obstinacy?"

Johnny: "One is a strong will, and the other is a strong won't."—The Church Militant.

Remember When—?

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Sunbonnet Sue

'U' and 'I'

When we separate the word "business" into its component letters, B-U-S-I-N-E-S-S, we find that "U" and "I" are in it. In fact, if "U" and "I" were not in "business" it would not be business. Therefore, if business is to remain "business," we must keep "U" and "I" in it.

Furthermore, we discover that "U" comes before "I" in business and that the "I" is silent—it is to be seen, not heard. Also, the "U" in business has the sound of "I," which indicates that it is an amalgamation of the interest of "U" and "I" and that when they are properly amalgamated, business becomes harmonious and altogether profitable.—Bee Lines.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An easy cryptogram, today—a quotation by Macaulay on "Character."

"ABC DCEFGHC IJ E DEKF HCEM LBEHELACH NF OBEA BC OIGMP PI NJ BC QKCO BC OIGMP KCRCH SC JIGKP IGA."

A Charade

This is from the Junior Puzzler, and calls for a 9-letter word. "First" and "Two" refer to the first and second parts of the "whole" word.

My FIRST means to con and to pore
Garments and clothes is my TWO
To speak and to converse once more
Is to WHOLE; now solve this, please do!

What Is the Difference?

What is the difference between twenty-four quart bottles and four and twenty quart bottles?

Letter Juggling

Four different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A E L N S

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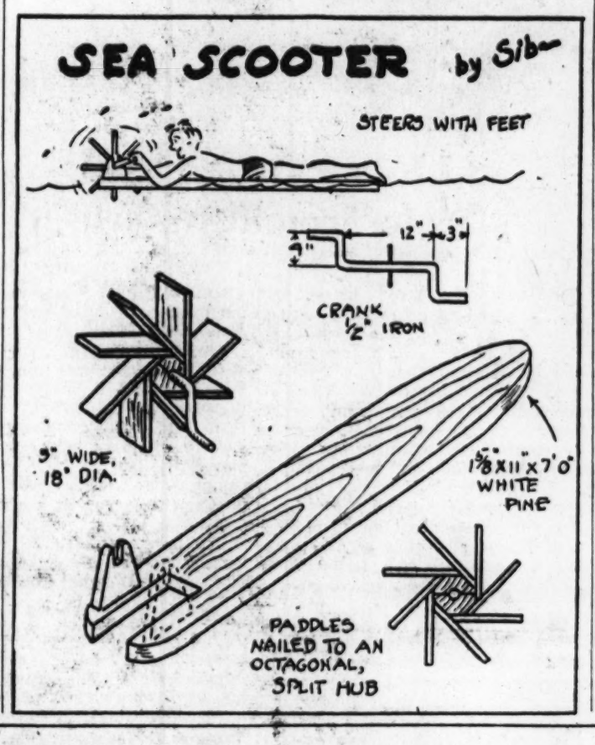
More words and their synonyms to be paired off

1	abrupt	completed	
2	gone	available	
3	lavish	steep	
4	fulfilled	cultivated	
5	absorbed	caustic	
6	precise	accepted	
7	learned	generous	
8	approved	engaged	
9	sharp	flown	
10	convenient	accurate	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Make It Yourself


SEA SCOOTER by Sib
STEERS WITH FEET
12" + 3"
9"
CRANK ½" IRON
5" WIDE, 18" DIA.
1⅜ X 11" X 7'0" WHITE PINE
PADDLES NAILED TO AN OCTAGONAL, SPLIT HUB

Brevities

Detroit News: A vagrant picked up in Denver was wearing six shirts. There must, though, be less heroic ways to help the cotton grower.

Punch ©: Many of our best-dressed men, we are told, are now going to France for their hats. Recent high winds on the South Coast are said to be responsible.

Detroit News: People in the main come in two types: Those who unload their rackety furniture on the poor, and the others, who own summer cottages.

Quotation for Today

THE truest self-respect is not to think of self.—BEECHER.

Daily Anecdote

Beyond Expectations

Shortly after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Stowe was the honored guest at an anti-slavery meeting in London, where she was given a gold bracelet inscribed with the date of the emancipation of slavery by act of the British Government. Beneath the date a place was left blank for the engraving of the year when slavery should be abolished in America.

"I will transmit the gift with its instructions to my daughter," Mrs. Stowe promised, as she held the trinket in her hand, "who in turn shall transmit it to her daughter. Perhaps in her lifetime that far-away date may be inscribed on this handsome bracelet."

But the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with characteristic modesty, had woefully underestimated the power of her great book and of the work of anti-slavery advocates in her native land; for in less than 10 years from that day the Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln.

Protection

When Mungo Park was traveling in Africa he was seized by bandits and left almost destitute of clothing. In this situation he looked about in amazement and horror. In the midst of a vast wilderness, in the depth of the rainy season, naked and alone, surrounded by animals and by men still more ruthless, 500 miles from the nearest European settlement—no wonder that his spirits began to fall.

"At this moment," he says, "the extraordinary beauty of a small moss irresistibly caught my eye. I could not contemplate it without admiration. Could that Being, thought I, who planted, watered, and brought to perfection, in this obscure part of the world, a thing which appears of such small importance, look with unconcern on the situation of creatures formed after His own image? Surely not! Reflections like these would not let me despair. I started up; and disregarding both hunger and fatigue, traveled forward, assured that relief was at hand. And I was not disappointed."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Leeds, Yorks, Eng.

Some eight years ago, a housewife called at several shops in her neighborhood for a small washer. But she could get nothing exactly right; and when she came to the grand showrooms of a motor shop, she felt that it was almost ridiculous to ask there.

Finally, she was brave enough to do so, however, and the owner of the firm heard her request. When he could find no suitable washer, he went to work and cut out one exactly right.

"No charge, Madam," he assured her, "it is a pleasure."

The woman went home, and told her husband of this courtesy, and then the incident was forgotten for a time. But finally there came a day when the woman's husband must have a motor truck to carry on his business; and then he thought of the incident of the washer, and decided that one who could show such kindness over a little matter was the man for his purpose. So the gentleman of the washer supplied the motortruck!

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Baez, Cecilio (sä-sēl'-yō bä-äth')—Foreign Minister of Paraguay.

Diez de Medina, Eduardo (ä-thwär'-thō dē'-äth thä mä-thē'-nä)—Foreign Minister of Bolivia.

Estigarribia, Gen. José Félix (hō-sä' fä'-lēks ĕs'-tē-gär-rē'-byä)—Paraguayan Minister to the United States.

Finot, Enrique (ĕn-rē'-kā fē-nōt')—Bolivian Minister to Argentina.

Frick, Dr. Wilhelm (vil'-hĕlm frik)—Germany's Minister of Interior.

Hambro, Carl J. (kôrl häm'-brō)—President of the Norwegian Parliament.

Insfran, Dr. Pablo (pä'-blō ĕns'-frän)—Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires in Washington.

Kraschel, Nelson G. (krăsh'-ĕl)—Governor of Iowa.

Rosendahl, Charles E. (rō'-zĕn-dal)—U. S. Navy's outstanding expert on lighter-than-air craft.

Stelzle, Dr. Charles (stĕlz'-lĭ)—Executive Director of the Canadian-United States Good Neighbor League in New York.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Gran Chaco (grän chä'-kō)—Area between Paraguay and Bolivia, which has been under dispute for a century. The two powers have now agreed to submit it to arbitration by the presidents of six neutral American Republics.

Ickes, Harold L. (ĭk'-ēs)—United States Secretary of Interior.

Nazimova, Alla (nä-zē'-mō-vä)—Actress, now interested in motion-picture producing.

Romains, Jules (rō'-măN')—President of the International Federation of P. E. N. Clubs; French poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out."

A Charade: Read-dress; readdress.

What is The Difference?: 56 quarts.

Letter Juggling: Leans, lanes, slans, neals.

Fun With Synonyms: Abrupt-steep; gone-flown; lavish-generous; fulfilled-completed; absorbed-engaged; precise-accurate; learned-cultivated; approved-accepted; sharp-caustic; convenient-available.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Case of Arithmetic*

By LE PELLEY

HYMIE AND BUDDY AND I ALL WEIGH THE SAME, SUSIE....
OH NO — THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE !! YOU MUST WEIGH MORE THAN BUDDY
WELL, WE ALL JUST GOT WEIGHED..
OF COURSE HYMIE ONLY HAD ONE CENT SO WE ALL HAD TO GET ON THE SCALE AT ONCE AND THEN DIVIDE BY THREE...
?
HMM... NOW LET ME SEE.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Woof! Woof!*

By CARMACK

Today Betty Ann said she was an actress and I was to be the audience—whatever that is—
But fiddlesticks—it wasn't a very exciting game and I didn't seem to have anything to do except to try to stay awake—
After awhile she bowed to me and told me I was supposed to applaud or something like that!
But the best I could do was bark and tell her I didn't quite understand what she was talking about—
"Oh, that's grand! she exclaimed, "A real audience couldn't have made more noise!" Now what do you know about that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bringing It Up to Date*

By THE HAGERS

"PLEASE, AUNT MATILDA, LET ME BUY SOME NEW THING FOR YOUR CAR, SAID I.
HARDWARE
ALL KINDS OF GADGETS FOR YOUR CAR
"A SIREN, OR BRIGHT NEW HEADLIGHTS; A HEATER FOR COLD WINTER NIGHTS.
RADIOS
"AND NOW DISSOLVE THREE TEASPOONFULS OF ORDINARY MARSHALLOW IN A CUP OF VINEGAR—"
OR HOW ABOUT A RADIO?" BUT AUNT MATILDA ANSWERED, "NO.
I'D LIKE A BRAND-NEW LICENSE PLATE," SHE SMILED, "FOR 1938."

Did You Ever Wonder

Whether Bees Gather Honey or Make It?

The honeybee has a very long and extraordinary tongue. In fact, the tongue is as long as the bee's body, and in consequence, it cannot draw it all into its mouth. Instead, after drawing in as much of its tongue as possible, the bee folds the rest into a little groove under its head.

The flowers which the bee visits contain a sweet liquid known as nectar, which the bee either laps up or pumps out by means of its long tongue, and the nectar goes into the first of the bee's two stomachs.

The bee has a fore stomach (proventriculus) and a true or chyle-stomach. The first mentioned is called by bee-keepers the "honey sac" or "honey stomach." The passage of food from this sac to the

chyle-stomach is controlled by means of four valves, which can be opened and closed at will by the bee.

As a result of this arrangement, the bee can carry a week's supply of food. The consumption of food varies, being rapid when the bee is producing wax for the honeycomb, or slow and thrifty when weather conditions are unfavorable to the gathering of further supplies.

The bee collects more nectar than it needs for food, carrying it to the hive in the honey-sac. While in the sac, a chemical change takes place in the liquid. When the bee empties the sac into the hive, the contents are found to have changed to honey. Nectar, as gathered by the bee, is nearly pure saccharose, but when deposited in the hive it has turned to dextrose and levulose. The change is thought to be due to the addition of a little salivary fluid to the nectar as it is gathered.

The expression "busy as a bee" is no idle simile. Tests indicate that 125 heads of red clover yield but a little over 15 grains of sugar. When we take into consideration the fact that each clover bloom contains an average of about 60 florets, we reach the startling conclusion that in the neighborhood of 3,750,000 flower tubes must be visited for every pound of clover honey in the hive!

W. P. Keasbey

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Voters Say "Yes, But"

VICTORY for Senator Alben W. Barkley in his hard-fought primary in Kentucky is naturally very cheering to New Dealers who looked upon this contest as the crux of President Roosevelt's effort to win a new vote of confidence in his policies. Yet the closeness of the race makes it anything but an occasion for unrestrained jubilation on the part of the Administration.

Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler ran, if anything, a stronger race than was expected by observers, which may indicate that voters of a state do not welcome outside advice in the choice of their representative. A similar reaction has been discernible elsewhere and will have to be avoided with extreme care if Mr. Roosevelt is to accomplish his purposes in any of the remaining primary contests.

A review of the primaries and of Mr. Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of "significant politics" up to this point shows that, instead of the New Deal accomplishing a "purge" of members of Congress who differed with the President on such matters as court packing and administrative reorganization, the Administration has hardly been able even to hold its ground in the selection of candidates within its own party.

The White House influence has helped renominate three senators whose presence is unquestionably important to New Deal prestige—Senators Claude Pepper of Florida and J. Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, and now "Dear Alben," the majority floor leader from Kentucky. But these successes were all on the defensive.

The much-touted "purge" has yet to drive from office an outstanding opponent or questioner of the President's policies. Senator Guy M. Gillette repulsed a sharp attack in Iowa. Senator Frederick Van Nuys finally had to be accepted by state leaders who had "read him out" of the party in Indiana. Senator Alva B. Adams was endorsed with hardly a struggle in the Colorado Democratic Convention. Senator Bennett Champ Clark has just been renominated overwhelmingly and Senator Augustine Lonergan is apparently secure in Connecticut.

In the House of Representatives, the Administration cohorts went down to three-to-one defeat in the attempt to unseat Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia with a youthful newcomer to the district. Meanwhile they actually lost an outspoken radical champion in Representative Maury Maverick of Texas, where the Democratic voters at the same time confirmed Representative Hatton W. Summers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who had opposed the court bill.

From this President Roosevelt may find it wise to be extremely reserved and cautious in any contribution he may make to the remaining efforts at retiring one or more of Senators Walter F. George of Georgia, E. D. "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina and Millard Tydings of Maryland. For American voters seem to have recorded that their idea of "significant politics" is to have men in Congress with opinions of their own.

Cart and Horse—Mexican Style

WITHOUT doubt President Cardenas is walking on eggs in pursuing his expropriation policy with but perfunctory regard for the problem of indemnification. However, there is no apparent method of turning back for him. He would be walking on eggs just the same if he retreated. For he came to power in 1934 with the mandate, which the peasants will not allow him to forget, of returning the land to the peasantry.

This mandate was the law of 1915, was written into the 1917 Constitution, but it was not put into effect till 1920, and intermittent periods of disorganization prevented any bold realization of the pledge till Lazare Cardenas came to office. The President, pressed by his following, then speeded up expropriations of the large estates, Mexican and foreign, till the current rate is said to be two a week. On the heels of the rejection of Secretary Hull's recent proposal of arbitration on the agrarian claims of the dispossessed Americans, indeed, the Mexican authorities seized a 2,000 acre farm owned by a United States citizen.

With the movement as such, none—least of all the present Washington administration—can withhold sympathy. The Mexican peon is the lowliest agricultural worker on the American continent. He lives so miserably that one authority calls his lot "infra-human." It is doubtful, however, whether the return of the lands has ameliorated his lot.

One reason is that the farmer is not endowed with the necessary tools. It is certainly putting the cart before the horse to give land away without making sure that the farmer can earn a living on it. But that is indicative of a general weakness in the Mexican reform movement. It has raised labor standards in the cities so high that unemployment is progressive. It took over the oil properties without knowing how to work them. It has alienated foreign capital while still dependent upon foreign capital for the national living standard. And, in Secretary Eduardo Hay's note to Secretary Hull, it puts economics before ethics.

Exhibition of Strength?

IN THE increasing obscurity with which the diplomatic exchanges between Moscow and Tokyo cover the Manchukuoan-Siberian border clash, likelihood of placing responsibility for the outbreak becomes more and more remote. Unless Japanese military authorities near Changkufeng are even less responsible toward Japanese welfare than they have shown themselves in some other regions, it would seem likely that Russia rather than Japan chose this moment for a test of strength.

The undiminishing firmness of the Soviet stand tends to support this supposition. It provides a sharp contrast to Russia's conciliatory attitude over the Amur River incident in June, 1927, and is Russia's chance to tell the world—the West as well as the East—that it should not count on the Soviet purge's having weakened Russia's ability to defend its interests. It is reported that the purge did not affect Russia's far Eastern forces as much as its European army. In which case, how better to advertise the Soviet Government's continuing military strength than to let difficulties develop where Russia can bare its biceps most impressively?

"Speak, Fido!"

LEXICOGRAPHERS are supposed to know almost everything. At least about words. Dr. Wilfred J. Funk, who incidentally publishes dictionaries, announces the discovery that the average pet dog knows and responds to a vocabulary of about sixty words, and that the erudition of other dogs ranges from an acquaintance with ten or more words on the part of a self-taught, under privileged, roving, street dog to a recognition of at least 250 different words by highly-trained and sophisticated trick dogs. This all sounds pretty good for the dogs. In fact, Dr. Funk says the sixty-word vocabulary of the average dog is about equal to that of an eighteen-months-old baby. But how many full-grown human beings with all their supposedly superior advantages know and can distinguish as many as sixty different words or meanings in the variegated yippings, mutterings and barks that make up a dog's language?

Dilemma on the Deep

FOR members of the United States Maritime Commission, life is just one decision after another these days. The knottiest one of all has just been reached with the awarding of subsidies to competing companies in the South African trade. It scuttles a hitherto hard-and-fast rule that Federal aid shall be dispensed to but one carrier in any essential ocean service.

The American South African Line decries awarding subsidies to its rival, the Robin Line, on the grounds that it is the pioneer operator and that it is rendering adequate service. Although the Commission is accused of fighting government money with government money, it dares to part with precedent because it believes the combined services of the rival American lines is needed to meet competition from foreign ships on this route. But the two lines together cannot attract a reasonable proportion of the business unless they replace their slow, old ships with some to match the speed and accommodations of foreign competitors. Therefore the Commission conditions its dual subsidies on the American companies' willingness to maintain a steady ship replacement program.

The Robin Line is regarded among American shipping interests as an interloper. It entered the route in 1935, and rocked the American South African Line's thirteen-year monopoly and the foreign services as well by undercutting the existing rate structure. Thus far this maritime maverick has run without Federal aid. It has signified its willingness to help stabilize rates and to build new ships under the terms required of all recipients of Federal aid. The American South African Line intimated some time ago that it would withdraw from the trade if the Commission were to assist its rival. We doubt it.

In introducing dual subsidies, the Maritime Commission has keel-hauled the sacred cow of American shipping. "Fighting government money with government money" sounds bad. But disbursements based on competition of this kind should help to allay the misapprehension the taxpayer is bound to feel under the more orthodox system of subsidizing a monopoly that gets the cash regardless of whether it gets the cargo.

The Maritime Commission has made a wise and courageous decision. Doubtless the companies concerned will confirm this by agreeing to "co-operate in competing" against foreign lines now carrying the bulk of commerce in this trade.

WHATEVER PROMPTED the young Danish girl, Jenny Kammersgaard, to swim across the Baltic Sea, isn't definitely known, but it behooves ocean fliers to look to their laurels.

Down by the Old Mill Stream

By a Staff Artist

Watergroundground Ambrosia

THOSE of us who have a hankering for the waterground meal of childhood days back on the farm—the type for which there is no acceptable substitute—often wish that others would emulate the estimable example of Henry Ford in restoring the old gristmill near the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., and put the stone burrs to turning out their delectable product for public consumption.

Anyone who ever partook of corn dodgers, pone, corn cakes, spoon bread, or even hoecake, preferably prepared by the skilled hands of a cook from below the Mason and Dixon line from the sweet, slowly ground meal from a water-turned mill, will testify—from the housetops if necessary—that nothing approaches it for flavor. I am aware that I tread disputed territory when I venture the opinion that white meal is superior to the yellow, but I have ample backing for this assertion. Indeed, most of the cornmeal consumed in the United States is white.

Hasty pudding and Indian pudding, that famed dish of New England, is usually concocted from yellow meal. Yankee cooks rarely use any other. As a matter of fact, I met a New Englander recently who professed to be unaware that cornmeal could be any other color than yellow. Yet meal ground from white corn forms the chief ingredient of the daily food of thousands of persons in the South.

But when it comes to that, the meal that they consume is no better for merely being white. It is the bolted commercial product of the great mills of the Corn Belt—or perhaps of the local roller mills—and is readily obtainable in the grocery stores either of Augusta, Maine, or New Augusta, Miss. White or yellow, there is little difference in quality when it comes to the commercial product, although the flavor is markedly different.

* * *

Waterground meal and the roller mill product are as completely different as the mills in which the two types are ground. Step with me in fancy inside one of these old-time mills which still may be found scattered throughout North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The building usually is built of stone—huge limestone blocks—and is three stories high. The water from the race, or flume, enters at the second or third-story level to splash into the buckets of the great overshot wheel. The entrance, from the bank side, is on the second floor. Even on the hottest summer days it is cool within the weather-stained, moss-grown walls. Not even the operation of the mill's rumbling machinery heats the atmosphere. Indeed, that is the secret of good meal—it must never be heated in grinding, but come out from between the flat stone burrs at the same temperature as when the kernels were poured into the hopper.

* * *

Except for sifting through a coarse screen, to remove foreign matter, bits of the cob left from the shelling, and the coarsest pieces of hull, there is no bolting of the true waterground product.

But the secret of the quality and flavor of this meal is the fact that germ of the kernel is retained, a practice never followed with the ordinary commercial article. Indeed, in the trade's defense it may be said that this would be impossible, for meal which contains the germ—the soft embryo at the tapered end of the kernel—does not keep well and must be consumed in a comparatively short time. It is this oily germ from which the corn oil of commerce is derived; hence, the delightful native flavor of the unspoiled product.

"Marse Henry" Watterson once wrote his opinion of folks who would deliberately put sugar into cornbread, well aware, probably, that the Johnnycake of the North usually is so prepared. Probably he held the derogatory opinion of the sweetened bread itself, rather than of its makers. In his day it was always possible to obtain waterground meal. Probably if he had been served the modern commercial variety he would have been one with his cook in declaring it "unfitten to be et."

Yet there are places today where real waterground meal may be obtained. If you ask for it, cornbread from this meal may be obtained on Baltimore & Ohio diners, I am told. It is served in the dining room of the hotel at Mammoth Cave National Park, and there are a few mills scattered in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri where it may be obtained.

The very stones of these old water mills cry out for rescue from idleness and neglect, and I for one would welcome a renaissance of this industry of our forefathers. Like the mills of the gods, they grind slowly—and they grind an exceedingly fine product. M. B.

The Wide Horizon

Watching Those Campaign Funds

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

THIS year's campaign fund investigating committee is making more hullabaloo than any in the past. The reason is that the relation of Federal expenditures to votes never came up so pointedly before.

Just before it adjourned the Senate gave this Committee, headed by Senator Morris Sheppard, old-line Texas Democrat, directions to investigate specifically "whether or not any funds appropriated by the Congress have been spent or are being spent in such a manner as to influence votes cast or to be cast in any primary, convention, or election held in 1938 at which a candidate for senator is to be nominated or elected." The Committee got an extra $50,000 to spend for this work.

Thus far the Committee's exposures have been confined to primary rather than election campaigns. It has investigators in ten states spending that $50,000 to check up complaints that Federal funds are being used to influence votes in one way or another. Busy as it is, actually the Committee has no control over the abuses it finds in primaries. The Supreme Court decided in the Newberry case in 1921 that there could be no Federal penalty imposed against a candidate in a state primary.

That is why the Sheppard Committee uses stiff language as its prime weapon these days. It talks about a "deplorable situation" in Kentucky that should "arouse the conscience of the country."

It gets the headlines again with its assertion that in Tennessee, "apparently every scheme and questionable device that can be used in a political contest to raise funds to influence votes and control the election is in full swing." It warns that the Senate may deny the successful candidate a seat, whoever he may be.

The Committee does its best to get the facts about the size of expenditures and unfair tactics to the voters before the day of the primary but in cases like that of Tennessee and Kentucky, where both leading candidates are equally implicated in its charges, the voters have in reality received little guidance.

* * *

It looked for a while last week as if the Committee's power over primaries might come up for another legal review when it appeared that Robert A. Taft, Republican senatorial candidate in Ohio, was going to challenge the Committee's right to inquire as to the contributions received by his campaign committee. But Mr. Taft finally agreed to the Committee's request when he made sure that his opponent would have to furnish the same information.

Some observers think that the Supreme Court as now constituted might reverse its opinion about senate control over primaries.

Meanwhile, the Senate Committee is collecting a lot of information and learning lessons about this new phenomenon—relief vote—and will be able to give Congress more authoritative advice on how and whether it should be safeguarded from pressure.

Campaign investigating committees are not new. The act under which the present Committee operates was passed back in 1925 to meet rules laid down by the Supreme Court in the Newberry case.

In general, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act requires regular, systematic reports of campaign contributions and expenditures and of any job promises made for the purpose of securing support. It limits total campaign expenditures for senators to $10,000 and for representatives to $2,500. In the larger states, candidates may spend more—three cents per vote cast in the last election, provided the total does not run over $25,000 for a senator and $5,000 for a representative. Traveling, telephone, and living expenses do not count.

Money-raising activities among Federal employees were prohibited. Corporations and national banks are forbidden to make contributions.

A loophole Senator Sheppard and his colleagues are thinking of plugging up is the one that allows a candidate to plead that he "didn't know." The present law requires him to account for contributions received with his knowledge and consent. The amendment would make a candidate responsible for funds spent in his behalf whether he knows about them or not.

* * *

Success or failure of New Deal candidates in this year's primaries and elections are bound to have an important part in President Roosevelt's decision whether he will run for a third term.

The voters this past week showed little respect for the President's "purge" order. "Yes but" candidates won in key contests in Missouri and Virginia. Democratic votes did not hold it against Senator Bennett C. Clark or Representative Howard W. Smith that they bucked the President during the last session of Congress.

The triumph of many independent-voting candidates, like these two, will undoubtedly undermine any confidence Mr. Roosevelt may have that he could successfully break the American two-term tradition.

It may be many months before Mr. Roosevelt settles the third-term question. Coolidge made his "I do not choose to run" statement in August, 1927, ten months before the 1928 conventions. But this summer and fall, the people "out over the country" are discussing and passing upon what goes on at Washington. Mr. Roosevelt must be watching the results carefully with his own political future in mind.

"Is It Jazz or Is It Swing—Or Is It Just Not Anything?"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Feet Listeners?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Paul Whiteman and his ilk would convince us swing has come to stay. Well, prophecy did ever skate on thin ice, and we had better not get too excited about this so-called modern phenomenon. Life is many things to many people. Nevertheless, the average reader of this "more-than-average" newspaper will readily admit there is an inner and intense desire for a pull-up to the apprehension and actual living-out of some kind of higher life.

Well and good: how reach and realize such a plane? As composer, music has taught me that supreme lesson. It may have its lighter moments (and in this very lightness is so much of what I call the pull-up), but even these may not rest safely upon vulgarity, that present very frightening American tendency.

There is not any dividing line between the stuff we call swing and the actual music which has lifted us, through the ages, to the heights where we belong!

Musicians know that any actual analysis of swing music is impossible: blaring hoop-la and insistent jungle rhythms do not "soothe the savage breast," but rather inflame it to further, "worser" savagery.

Swing music is really not music at all: it is foisted upon us by sensation-loving and purely commercialized agencies. It confuses and confounds us to a degree; whereupon we must only gird ourselves the more bravely to the sticking point: that of sanity and beauty in all things.

A wag once asked John Philip Sousa how long he thought jazz and swing would last. Without a moment's hesitation Sousa replied:

"As long as people hear music through their feet!"...

I ask: Are we feet listeners?

Boston SAMUEL RICHARDS GAINES

Swing—Truly American

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our music is as much a conglomeration of taste and tempo as is our American population and is truly American inasmuch as it shows no class distinctions. It expresses with equal force the emotions of the day laborer, banker, and daydreamer as you find them in our crowded lives.

Jazz is definitely a class of music with rules for its construction, and is apart from classical music in that it is a conventional mixture of syncopation and colorful discord.

Swing artists are not changing the classics, as some critics think, but are trying to recondition them to what they consider an up-to-date tempo. Swing is the spontaneous improvisation of a given theme, either classic or jazz, and is at its best when not confined to the written page. Swing, without a theme, becomes barbarous and frankly coarse, sometimes sophisticated, often naïve. It registers the discord of our social and economic era. In sum, within the musical chaff fed to us daily lies a seed. Watch it grow.

Swing is too young to have a pedigree. We live too close to the environment that inspires it to call it good or bad. It should be left for our children's children to decide. But I predict that some day it will be refined and developed to the point of becoming true art. In my opinion, we shall have swing, an exponent of our freedom, as long as we have democracy. DAVID C. BAKER

Lakeport, N. H.

"Difficult?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested to hear Deems Taylor's views in the series, "Swing Music, For and Against," as published in your recent issue. He expresses in his incomparably devastating manner what thousands of musicians feel on this timely subject.

Mr. Taylor's story attributed to Dr. Johnson does not agree with my version, or perhaps mine is another story. Dr. Johnson had been taken against his will to a concert of string (swing?) music. The musicians were not doing a very expert job, and the sounds were not very beautiful. The companion who accompanied Dr. Johnson tried to excuse the musicians' mediocre performance on the ground that the music was very difficult. "Difficult?"—growled the doctor, "would to God it had been impossible."

Shreveport, La. GEORGE R. ELLIOTT

Swing—For Color

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To swing, or not to swing; that is not the question—as I see it. My musical tastes are so cosmopolitan that real enjoyment can be gotten out of productions that run the gamut from hurdy-gurdy wheezes to symphonic poetry. I venture the opinion that the element to be avoided in music is monotony.

A swing number, now and then, is desirable to liven the musical picture with spots of color, where an artist might draw in vivid red birds in a rustic scene. In the painting under the soft sky blue of a lullaby there are green fields that are folk songs, and a sweet element of softly waving yellow grain. The gray rocks have a sacred quality, and the bold brown plains stretch out to a symphonic blending with the operatic purple of the majestic mountains.

So let it ever be with our musical programs. Not a surfeit of "sweet" saxophone whinings, nor yet a diet of high-strung "hot" blatant improvisations. As between stultification and shallow excitement in commonplace music there is little to choose. On the other hand, too much of our "high-brow" music is mere musical manipulation that intrigues the technician but is lost on the audience.

All of which develops the opinion that the most desirable qualities in music are the inspirational, the comforting, and the joyful. These are enduring, and cannot be "typed." F. PIERCE SHERRY

Sausalito, Calif.

"Freedom"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your discussion for and against "Swing Music," is well put. It seems to me that music has been handed and played to us in a stereotyped, set, traditional way long enough. Swing music is the result of a definite break away from traditional musical expression by present-day composers, and musicians. It expresses individuality, which keeps it always fresh and vibrant.

I heartily agree with Benny Goodman when he says in his article: "It's this quality of freedom about swing music that makes it attractive to Americans."

Jamaica, N. Y. GEORGE A. GOODWIN